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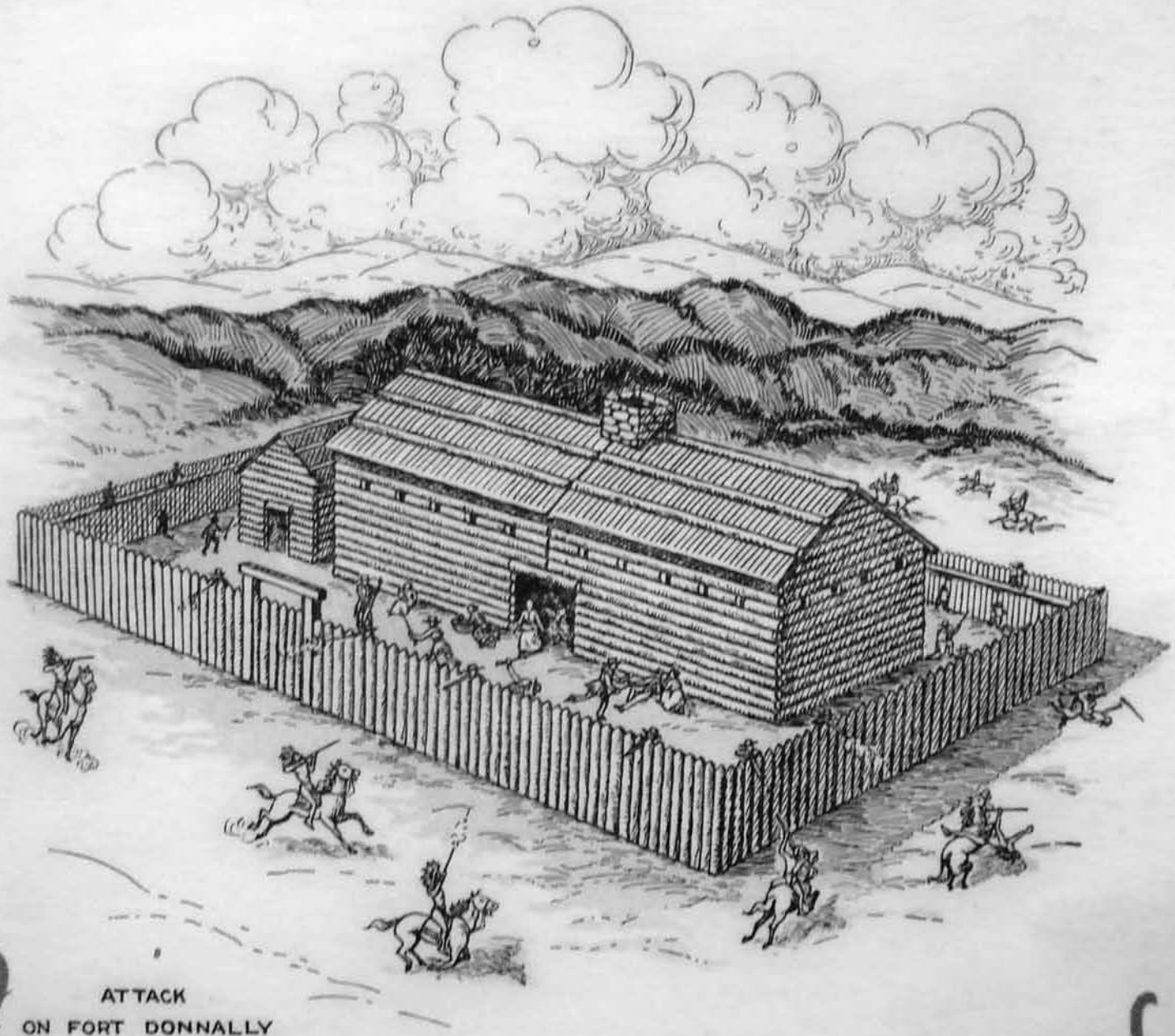

ATTACK
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Historical Booklet
GREENBRIER COUNTY
160TH ANNIVERSARY
1778 — 1938

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The Patriarch, Greenbrier, and His Family

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1778—Greenbrier, the third oldest county in West Virginia, the offspring of Montgomery and Botetourt counties, Virginia, received its name from the abundance of Green Briers lining the Greenbrier River banks.

1788—Kanawha, the offspring of Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, received its name from the Kanawha Indian Tribe.

1798—Wood, the offspring of Kanawha and Harrison counties, named in honor of James Wood, Governor of Virginia, 1796 to 1799. Blennerhassett's Island in the Ohio River is a part of Wood County.

1799—Monroe, the offspring of Greenbrier County, named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States. Rehoboth Church, erected in 1796, the oldest Methodist Church west of the Allegheny Mountains, is in Monroe County.

1804—Mason, the offspring of Kanawha, named in honor of George Mason, author of the Constitution of Virginia, and a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. LaSalle visited Point Pleasant in Mason County in 1669.

1818—Nicholas, offspring of Greenbrier, Kanawha and Randolph counties, named in honor of Wm. Cary Nicholas, Governor of Virginia in 1814-1816.

1821—Pocahontas, offspring of Greenbrier, Bath, Pendleton and Randolph counties, named in honor of Pocahontas, the Indian Princess.

1831—Fayette, offspring of Greenbrier, Kanawha, Logan and Nicholas counties, named in honor of Marquis de LaFayette.

1831—Jackson, offspring of Kanawha, Mason and Wood counties, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.

1836—Braxton, offspring of Kanawha, Lewis and Nicholas counties, named in honor of Carter Braxton, Virginia statesman, and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

1845—Gilmer, offspring of Kanawha and Lewis counties, named in honor of Thomas Waller Gilmer, Governor of Virginia, 1840-1841, later a member of Congress and Secretary of the Navy in President Taylor's cabinet.

1848—Wirt, offspring of Jackson and Wood counties, named in honor of Wm. Wirt, author, orator and lawyer of note.

1848—Putnam, offspring of Cabell, Kanawha and Mason counties, named in honor of General Israel Putnam, New England soldier and patriot.

1856—Calhoun, offspring of Gilmer County, named in honor of John C. Calhoun, eminent statesman of South Carolina.

1856—Roane, offspring of Gilmer, Jackson and Kanawha counties, named in honor of Judge Spencer Roane, a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

1858—Clay, offspring of Braxton and Nicholas counties, named in honor of Henry Clay, the Kentucky statesman.

1860—Webster, offspring of Braxton, Nicholas and Randolph counties, named in honor of Daniel Webster, orator and statesman.

1871—Summers, offspring of Fayette, Greenbrier, Mercer and Monroe counties, named in honor of George W. Summers, prominent jurist of Kanawha County.

On the Waters of Greenbrier River

SCOTCH-IRISH AND GERMAN settlers, who left Pennsylvania because they were unable to find haven there to worship as they wished, migrated to the Shenandoah Valley between 1732 and 1745. They had left their native lands for religious reasons, and they had run into much the same difficulties among the Quakers in William Penn's settlements, where restrictive governmental measures had been passed against them.

Not long after they had established homes in what now comprises the counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Page, and others, the younger spirits among them ventured further westward.

As early as 1742 John Peter Salley, in company with Charles St. Clair, John Howard and his son, Josiah Howard, made a trip from their home at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Augusta County to the Ohio River. Their route led them through Greenbrier Valley and it is quite probable that they were the first white men to behold the creek which passes by White Sulphur Springs, and gave it the name of Howard's Creek, in honor of the two men in the party whose names were Howard. This stream was known and named very early in the history of the Greenbrier section, as one of the earliest land grants makes reference to it.

Col. Andrew Lewis

Early Settlements on Anthony's Creek

There were settlements on Anthony's Creek in the northeastern part of Greenbrier County at a very early date, at least as early as 1750. In that year Dr. Thomas Walker, with five companions, made a journey as far west as the Cumberland Gap on the present line of Tennessee. They made their return trip on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains and reached the mouth of the Greenbrier River, near the present site of Hinton on June 28, 1750. Dr. Walker kept a journal of the expedition and the entry for July 6th reads as follows:

"We left the river (Greenbrier). The low grounds on it are of very little value, but on the branches, they are very good and there is a great deal of it, and the highlands is very good in many places. We got to a large creek, which affords a great deal of very good land and is chiefly bought. We went up the creek four miles and camped. This creek took its name from an Indian named John Anthony, that frequently hunts in these woods. There are some inhabitants on the branches of Greenbrier but we missed their plantation."

Thus we learn that some settlements had been made in Greenbrier prior to 1750.

By 1755, enough settlements had been made in Greenbrier to justify the Colonial Government of Virginia to have Fort Savannah built in the "Big Levels." Archibald Clendenin, a surveyor of the King, a native of the Calfpasture section of Augusta County, had made a settlement two miles west of Fort Savannah (Lewisburg), and a few families had settled on Muddy Creek, and in McDowell Bottoms, below Alderson, on the south side, near the mouth of Wolf Creek.

About 1750, two men by the name of Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell took up residence on Greenbrier River at the mouth of Knapp's Creek at what is now Marlinton. John Lewis, the founder of Augusta County, and his son Andrew, representing a company of grantees who had obtained from the Governor and Council of Virginia 100,000 acres of land lying on the waters of Greenbrier River, found them there in 1751.

Marlin and Sewell quarreled and separated. Later, Marlin returned east. Sewell, however, moved about 40 miles west, to the Meadows section of Greenbrier County, where he built a cabin beside the creek on or near a mountain. These are now known respectively as Sewell Creek and Sewell Mountain. There he was found and killed by the Indians.

Previous to 1755, John Lewis had completed a survey of 50,000 acres. The war between England and France caused cessation of the work. In 1758, His Majesty George II, in accordance with the Treaty at Easton, issued a proclamation forbidding any of his subjects to remain in the lands west of the Alleghenies. However, the hardy pioneers could not easily be persuaded to abandon the fruits of their effort, and despite the edict most of them remained. In fact, by 1761 "at least 100 persons had crossed the mountains." They were determined to live in Greenbrier in spite of danger from king's men or Indians.

Two of the boldest massacres committed by Indians were when Cornstalk, a young Shawnee chief, led a band of about 60 of his tribesmen into Greenbrier County in 1763. The first settlement destroyed was at Muddy Creek, under the guise of friendship. Frederick Sea, Joseph Carrol, Salty Yolkum and others were killed. This was on June 26.

The next day, Cornstalk led his warriors to the Clendenin Settlement. Pretending to be friendly, they attended a feast given in honor of the white settlers at Archibald Clendenin's home near Lewisburg. At a given signal, the Indians killed all but one person, more than fifty falling victims to the tomahawk and rifle. Conrod Yolkum escaped to Jackson's River. While the main band camped at Muddy Creek, a small raiding part went as far as Carr's Creek, Rockbridge County, Va. This was the last Indian raid east of the Alleghenies.

The Western Cradle of Independence

IN 1755, Fort Savannah was erected at what is now Lewisburg. It stood near the two springs about 100 yards southeast of the present court house. Prior to this time, the settlers had had little help from the Commonwealth of Virginia in resisting Indian depredations.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore and Gen. Andrew Lewis organized two divisions of an army to assemble at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. Gov. Dunmore commanded the northern division, going by way of the Shenandoah Valley and Fort Pitt, and Gen. Lewis took his men by way of Greenbrier and the Kanawha Valley, to what is now Point Pleasant.

On September 4, 1774, Gen. Lewis assembled his army of about 1100 men at Camp Union, adjacent to Fort Savannah. On September 11 they began the march to Point Pleasant, 160 miles distant. Trackless forests and rugged mountains made the march "tedious and laborious." Capt. Matthew Arbuckle, Greenbrier's famous hunter and Indian fighter, led them on a 19-day march to the Ohio. Provisions and ammunition were transported on pack animals. Cattle also followed the army.

Gov. Dunmore took it upon himself to follow a different route from that agreed upon, and did not join Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha. On Sunday, October 9, scouts from Dunmore, one of whom had been a trader with the Indians, reached Lewis. The trader scout told Lewis, "Aye, they will be giving you grinders, and that before long!" Dunmore never did arrive, and surely enough Lewis and his men did get "grinders" (the ancient expression meaning "catch hell"!) the following morning, October 10, 1774.

Two of Lewis's men, hunting deer, discovered a body of Indians. One was killed. His companion returned and reported "A body of Indians covering four acres of ground as closely as they could stand by the side of each other."

Gen. Lewis immediately ordered out detachments of Augusta troops under his brother, Col. Charles Lewis, and another of Botetourt troops under Col. Fleming. The Indians fired first, killing the two scouts who were in front of their respective detachments. Just as the sun was rising, terrific firing started. Thus began the famous Battle of Point Pleasant, which was to go down in history as the most important frontier engagement.

The flower of the Shawnee, Delaware, Mingo, Wyandotte, and Cayuyga Tribes, led by Chief Cornstalk, King of the Northern Confederacy of Indians, suffered a decisive defeat.

The army of Gen. Lewis sustained a loss of 75 dead, 140 wounded. The terrific loss suffered by the Indians was never exactly ascertained.

Col. John Stuart declared: *"This battle was, in fact, the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and a presage of the future successes of the colonies in obtaining freedom. * * * The blood, therefore, spilt upon this memorable battle of Point Pleasant will long be remembered by the good people of Virginia and the United States with gratitude."*

Officers in Lewis's army included Col. Chas. Lewis, Col. Wm. Fleming, Col. John Field, Col. Wm. Christian, and the following captains: George Mathews, Alexander McClanahan, John Dickinson, John Lewis, Benjamin Harrison, Wm. Naul, Joseph Haynes, Samuel Wilson, Matthew Arbuckle, John Murry, James Robertson, Robert McClanahan, James Ward, John Stuart, Wm. Russell, Evan Shelby, Buford and Harbert, Morrow, Wood and Cundiff.

On May 29, 1778, the last Indian raid of any consequence in the Greenbrier region occurred at Fort Donnally. Phillip Hammond and John Pryor, two scouts from Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant, followed the Indians, anticipating a raid on the Greenbrier Settlements.

The young men had been made up to represent Indians. "The Grenadier Squaw," sister of Cornstalk, assisted in disguising the scouts, using bear grease and red ochre for the purpose. They set out on their journey of over one hundred and sixty miles, through dense forests, competing against the savages. The scouts overtook and passed the war party at the home of Samuel McClung in Western Greenbrier. Reaching Fort Donnally as speedily as possible, they warned the settlers, thus preventing another terrible massacre.

The fort, built by Col. Andrew Donnally in 1767, stood about 100 yards east of the residence of the late Anthony Rader, on Rader's Run, 10 miles northwest of Lewisburg.

As soon as possible, word having been dispatched to Col. John Stuart, a relief party of 67 men under the command of Capt. William Johnston arrived from Camp Union. They entered the fort and helped beat off the Indians. At nightfall, realizing their plan had failed, the Indians withdrew, leaving 16 dead. Four white men were killed.

"In comparison with what has occurred in driving the early frontiers of America westward, the Battle of Fort Donnally is but dust in the balance; yet, as being an important part of the warp and woof in the great drama acted out by our forefathers, it is of peculiar interest to the people of the Greenbrier region, and an all-important and outstanding event in its effect in the early days of convincing the Indian that his domain must be moved west of the Mississippi."

The following men with their families were among those known to be in the fort at the time of the siege: Col. Andrew Donnally, Lieut. John Williams, Ensign Richard Williams, William Cutlar, James Miller, James Sconce, William Blake, John McFerrin, John Lockridge, James Hugart, William Hugart, John Flinn, Christopher Hedrick, Jonathan Hughes, James Jordan, D. Williams, Thomas Cooper, N. H. Cavendish, Thomas Ellis, John Fenton, J. Hugart, W. Jamison, S. Greer, W. Gray, T. Hugart, John Pryor, William Pritchard, John Pritchard, James Million, William McCoy, Sr., William McCoy, Jr., Phillip Hammond, and Dick Pointer (Negro).

The far-reaching effects of the Fort Donnally affair made possible the support given to George Rogers Clark, by almost two hundred citizens, in his operations which saved for the union the great Northwest Territory, as well as the assistance given to George Washington in the East.

The Greenbrier and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs

Formation of Old Greenbrier County

GREENBRIER, Rockbridge, and Rockingham Counties are triplets. The act providing for the formation of these three Virginia counties was passed by the General Assembly in October, 1777. However, it was not to become a law until March 1, 1778. Greenbrier was carved from Botetourt and Montgomery Counties, and embraced a territory of what is now in whole or part, of the following counties: in Virginia, Allegheny, Bath; in West Virginia, Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Fayette, Gilmer, Jackson, Kanawha, Mason, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Putnam, Roane, Summers, Webster, Wirt, and Wood.

First Clerk's Office

Another section of the act provided for the time and place of holding county court, and fixed for Greenbrier the third Tuesday of month as the time and the house of Col. John Stuart as the place.

It is not known when the first county court was held, the earliest record in the County Clerk's office being for November Term, 1780, at which time the following justices were present: Samuel Brown, John Anderson, William Hutcheson, John Henderson, and William Poage.

The first entry in the records for this term says that John Archer "came into Court and with the consent of the said Court resigned his office as Clerk, whereupon John Stuart was unanimously elected to act in that office, and thereupon he took the oaths as prescribed by law."

At this time, Andrew Donnally was High Sheriff and Judge Rodgers and John Williams were his deputies.

Col. John Stuart, Soldier and Statesman, Founder of Greenbrier

"Col. John Stuart was a wiry, dark-eyed Scotch Virginian of more than ordinary cultivation and, for those days, a man of very fine education. He was as brave a soldier as ever shot an Indian and as fearless a hunter as ever chased an elk."

He was born in 1749, the son of David Stuart who resided near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. His mother was Margaret Lynn, the grand-daughter of the Laird of Lock Lynn, Scotland. She was the namesake of the aunt, Mrs. Margaret Lynn-Lewis, wife of Col. John Lewis.

On November 18, 1776, he married Mrs. Agatha Lewis Frog, widow of Captain John Frog, who was killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant. His wife's father was Thomas Lewis, son of John Lewis.

The first home of Col. John Stuart was at Frankford. His second residence, about 1770, was a log cabin in what is now Fort Spring District. In 1789 this was replaced by a pretentious mansion of native limestone, which is yet standing and occupied by his descendents. This is known as "Stuart Manor."

The first clerk's office, a small one-story stone structure, was built in the yard of Stuart's home. It served its useful purpose for years.

He was the leading spirit in the formation of Greenbrier County, and to his intelligence and determination was due the accomplishment of his plan. Col. John Stuart, in fact, was the "Father of Greenbrier County."

His death occurred on August 18, 1823. He was buried in the family burying ground in sight of the home, "Stuart Manor."

The County Seat

Lewisburg, the third oldest town in the state, was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in October, 1782. The trustees were: "Samuel Lewis, James Reid, Samuel Brown, Andrew Donnally, John Stuart, Archer Mathews, William Ward, and Thomas Edgar." The place was "laid out into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets. * * * It to be unlawful to build a house less than 18 x 20 feet and, in addition, it must have a brick or stone chimney."

First Greenbrier County Court House

Lewisburg was originally called "T Savannah," then "F Savannah," then "Ca Union," and fina "Lewisburg," in ho of Gen. Andrew Lewi

The First Church in Greenbrier County

THE REV. JOHN ALDERSON, JR., founder of the Old Greenbrier Baptist Church, Alderson, was born in New Jersey on March 5, 1738. His father, the Rev. John Alderson, Sr., who came to New Jersey in 1719, and his grandfather, the Rev. John Alderson of Yorkshire, England, were distinguished ministers of the gospel, the latter of the Established Church. The former, born in England in 1699, came to America in 1719, settled in New Jersey, married Jane Curtis, became a Baptist minister, served Bethlehem Church, New Jersey, and later located in Germantown, Penna.

In 1755, he moved to Rockingham County, Virginia, where he had the pastoral care of Lynville's Creek Church. While there, the call came to his son, John, Jr., to enter the ministry. In 1775 John took charge of the Lynville Creek Baptist Church upon the removal of his father to Botetourt County. However, in 1774 and again in 1776 Rev. John Alderson, Jr., made two missionary tours across the Alleghenies into the Valley of Greenbrier.

The Greenbrier Baptist Church and Parsonage Used from 1872 to 1930

Impressed by the need for a constant missionary effort on behalf of the settlers there, he determined to make that region his home, and in 1774 he went with his family to live and teach the gospel of Christ west of the mountains. It is said he was eighteen months making the journey across the mountains, coming in the first wagon to make such a journey.

On reaching Jackson's River, he learned that the Indians had attacked the home of Col. James Graham in Greenbrier, killing one member of his family and taking another prisoner. Consequently, he delayed there several months, reaching his destination in October.

The Indian depredations continued for a number of years. The inhabitants, for their mutual protection, mostly resided in forts. So, protected by an armed escort through the woods, from one fort to another this zealous minister traveled in pursuit of his dangerous vocation.

M. Alderson organized the Old Greenbrier Baptist Church, North Alderson, on November 24, 1787, with twelve members, including himself, his wife, and his brother, Thomas, a Revolutionary soldier who had just returned from the battle of Yorktown which had occurred thirty-six days earlier.

In 1784, the congregation built a log church on a lot given by William Morris, a brother-in-law of Rev. John Alderson, Jr., they having married the Carroll sisters, Nancy and Mary. These sisters were distant relatives of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The twelve members organized into the Greenbrier Church petitioned the Ketocton Association, from which Mr. Alderson had come, to receive them into its membership. This was done. But in 1796 they united with the New River Association, which had recently been formed with ten churches. In 1800, Rev. John Alderson, Jr., with the aid of Rev. James Johnston and Rev. Josiah Osborne, the latter two having recently come into this section, petitioned and obtained leave to form a separate Greenbrier Association. The first meeting was held in Big Levels (Lewisburg) Church in 1801.

Mr. Alderson founded nine churches, from Greenbrier to the Kentucky line, in about forty years. He closed a long life, in the full confidence of his brethren, in 1821. He was buried just a few feet back of the church.

His contemporaries speak of his as "A man of much more than ordinary ability" and as "one of the leading men of his day." Besides the trials incident to work upon the frontier, he had, like his father, the distinguished privilege of suffering in behalf of Christ for the promotion of religious liberty, having been imprisoned for preaching and performing marriages contrary to the laws of the Established Church of England. Paul's list of perils might well be applicable to this "Apostle to the Greenbrier."

He established a numerous family. A number of his descendants have been zealous heralds of the cross in this and other states. One or more members have gone into nearly every state in the union from this church.

From the Greenbrier Church have come at least a score of churches, while through the instrumentality of agencies which he set in motion thousands of men and women have been led into the Kingdom of God. The twelve original members of the Greenbrier Church have grown to 685, and the four original churches, in the Greenbrier Association, to fifty, with 6,354 members. The fourth church building of handsome stone stands on the same spot where the first log building and the two successive frame buildings stood. Many of his descendants are members of the church he founded even to the eighth generation.

The twelve original members of the Greenbrier Church have grown to 685, and the four original churches to fifty, with over 6,354 members. The fourth church building is on the same spot where the first log building and its successors stood.

In connection with the life of the Rev. John Alderson, Jr., some one has said the beautiful words inscribed upon Moody's tomb are strikingly appropriate:

> "The world passeth away, and the dust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

The Ronceverte National Bank

First Presbyterian Church West of the Alleghanies

ON THE OCCASION of the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate in the Old Stone church, in 1856, Dr. John McElhenney wrote of the beginnings of the Presbyterian church in Greenbrier: "Those who formed the settlement (1769) were mainly from the Valley, in this State (Virginia). They were generally inclined to Presbyterianism, and some of them were members of the church. Shortly after this settlement began missionaries were sent to visit them. The tradition is that the first who visited them was a Mr. Crawford, and that he came from the South Branch (Potomac). The names of Crawford, Read and others are mentioned as having visited this region at a very early period, but nothing definite is known of the periods of their visits, nor the length of time they remained."

The Rev. John McCue, who came to Greenbrier in 1780, was the first resident Presbyterian minister in this country, and it was he who organized the first Presbyterian churches "west of the mountains." It is evident there were groups of Presbyterians, unorganized, at various places in this region when Mr. McCue came to the field, for in that year (1780) he organized three churches: Lewisburg, Union, Spring Creek. In that year also a building for the Lewisburg congregation was erected, "about one and a half miles from Lewisburg (north), and on the land owned by J. Frasmeter." A little later a building for the Spring Creek congregation was erected, "on this side of Spring Creek, on the land owned by J. Ludington." Near the same time the Union congregation erected a building, the ruins of the foundation of which may still be seen near Union. "The houses were made of unhewn logs, covered with clapboards and the floors were laid with pieces of hewn timber. No provision was made for warming them; but, when the weather was cold, log fires were made in front of the church for the accomodation of the congregation."

Memorial Tablet

To Mr. McCue belongs the distinction of having organized the first Presbyterian churches west of the Alleghenies. He also made long missionary journeys, to Tygart's Valley and other remote sections, initiating the wide ministry of the churches of Greenbrier.

Mr. McCue was followed by Rev. Benjamin Grigsby, who became pastor of the Lewisburg and Union congregations in 1794. Mr. Grigsby's ministry is remembered especially because it was during his pastorate that the Old Stone church at Lewisburg was built. The old log church having been destroyed by fire, the congregation decided to erect a more commodious building at Lewisburg. Col. John Stuart, "father of Greenbrier County," and his wife, who was the daughter of Col. Charles Lewis, presided the building site and made large contributions to the building fund.

Old Stone church, built in 1796, is the oldest church building in this region west of the Alleghenies, which has remained in continuous use in its original form. It is built of rough native stone. One of the many interesting traditions concerning the building is that the sand used in its construction was supplied by devoted women of the congregation, being carried on horseback from Greenbrier River, three miles away, in bags thrown across their saddles. The spirit of our pioneer forebears who erected this building is finely reflected in the inscription on a stone above the door, made by Col. John Stuart, and reproduced on this page.

In 1808 Rev. John McElhenney, D. D., became pastor of the Lewisburg and Union churches, succeeding Mr. Grigsby. In 1834 he resigned the Union pastorate and continued as pastor of the Old Stone church. His notable pastorate in that church, one of the longest in church history, continued until death in 1871.

Under his great leadership, and with the assistance of those able ministers who later came out to this western country, churches were established as

(Cont'd. on P. 15)

Old Stone Presbyterian Church

Early Methodism in the County

METHODISM IN GREENBRIER COUNTY can be said to have started with Methodism in America. As a matter of fact Methodist families were in Greenbrier, a Methodist church was organized, and a Methodist preacher was appointed to the Greenbrier Circuit before the first General Conference of the Methodist Church was held or before American Methodists had ever elected a Bishop.

By the year 1784 Methodist families had come into this area. In this year a group of these families organized themselves into a "Society" in charge of three local preachers J. Hemphill, James Christie and John Wiseman. Among these families were the Blantons, Warrens, Christies, and McMullens. Edward Keenan who was a sturdy and substantial citizen, a steward and a class leader in the early society wrote Mr. Asbury early in 1784 asking him to send a preacher to Greenbrier. William Phoebus was sent and arrived this same year. Thus, a Methodist preacher was in Greenbrier under appointment, before the "First General Conference" was held. This Conference known as "The Christmas Conference" was held in Baltimore on December 25, 1784. It was at the General Conference that Mr. Asbury was elected Bishop, the first bishop ever elected in America.

Bishop Francis Asbury

When William Phoebus came to "Greenbrier," the rude log homes were being used for preaching services. Plans were made immediately for building churches. Near Union, West Virginia, in what was then Greenbrier, but now is Monroe County, a church was built which was called Rehobeth. Near that same time another church was built near Frankford called Gilbo. Both these churches were dedicated by Bishop Asbury. It is claimed that the celebrated evangelist Lorenzo Dow, when visiting this part of the county preached several of his best sermons in this house. Gilbo crumbled as a consequence of another log house having been built in Frankford, which in turn was torn down in 1826 to make room for the brick building now owned by the Methodists in that place.

"Among the first preachers among the Methodists in Greenbrier was John Smith. Coming in 1787 he traveled the Greenbrier Circuit from Pendleton to Giles and 'never dreamed of getting more than a suit of clothes and $64.00 a year.' Francis Poythress came in 1783 and William McKendree in 1797. Both of these men removed to Kentucky. McKendree was a young man living in Pocahontas, when sent by Asbury to Kentucky. Fifteen years later he was elected bishop."

In addition to the preaching services held in the homes of the people there was at least one Annual Conference held in the home of Edward Keenan. It is said that because of dry weather there was no feed for the horses. Taking care of the delegates was no burden but the question of feed for the horses was. Without hesitation the devout host of the Conference turned the horses of his guests into his rye field. During the deliberations of the Conference the rye was cropped close to the ground. Nevertheless, there was at harvest time a better crop of grain in his field than in the fields of his neighbors.

By 1787 the Greenbrier Circuit appears in the written minutes. The name of the circuit was changed many times and its relation to districts and conferences likewise varied. For a time the circuit was in the Richmond District. For years the Greenbrier circuit was in the Greenbrier District. Then for a while it was connected with the Kentucky Conference in the Kanawha District. It has also been in the Baltimore District, Winchester District and Rockingham District. Since 1832 it has been identified with the Lewisburg District.

"Old Rehobeth" enjoys the distinction of being the oldest church west of the Alleghenies still standing. It was largely through the industry and liberality of Edward Keenan that this church was built. This old church furnishes an excellent primitive example of the pioneers' place of worship. Two years after American Independence was declared a county was granted to the people of Greenbrier under the commonwealth, in May 1778. Seven years later, in 1785 "Rehobeth" was "raised."

Old Rehoboth. First Methodist Church West of the Alleghenies.

Later Churches in Greenbrier County

ONE of the early church organizations in this region was Old Lebanon Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which stood between Organ Cave and Sinks Grove in Monroe County. This church was organized in the early 1780's, possibly in 1780, and may have been the first church organization in this region. The old church was burned many years ago and New Lebanon, situated on Route 219, near Pickaway, was built. This church is mentioned frequently by early historians.

* * *

Dr. John McInhenney wrote that when he came to the Greenbrier country, in 1808, there was a Lutheran Church in this county, "which was visited occasionally by ministers of that denomination." Also, he says, "there was a small Society of Mennonites, which still (1858) exists." These churches were discontinued many years ago.

* * *

Early records of the first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Greenbrier do not exist. There were occasional services by visiting missionaries and by the Bishops of Virginia. Mention is made of services in 1831, by Rev. Frederick D. Goodwin; in 1835, by Bishop Meade; in 1847, by Bishop Johns. After the latter date services were held fairly regularly at White Sulphur Springs and less frequently at Lewisburg until 1860. After the War, the Rev. R. H. Mason, first living at Warm Springs in Virginia, and after 1875 at Union, took charge of the work in Greenbrier County, and also in Pocahontas County.

In 1878, Bishop Peterkin became Bishop of West Virginia and after that date services were held regularly. In 1883 Greenbrier Parish was organized, with Rev. Dr. T. H. Lacy in charge, and churches were built at Lewisburg and Ronceverte. About the same time a church was built at White Sulphur Springs, and in 1909 a church was built at Oakhurst, three miles from the White. The Church of the Incarnation, Ronceverte; St. James Church and Rectory, Lewisburg; St. Thomas Church, White Sulphur Springs, and Emmanual Chapel, Oakhurst, are the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Greenbrier today.

* * *

The first Christian Church in this county was organized in Ronceverte in 1885. Charter members were: Col. and Mrs. Elery C. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph King, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Davenport. Able ministers have served this church, especially the founder, Dr. John L. Brandt, and his successor, Rev. E. B. Bagby, both of whom rose to places of eminence in the Christian Church.

Two other Christian Churches have been organized in this region: one at Sinks Grove (discontinued), and one at Keenan in Monroe County.

* * *

The first priest of the Catholic Church to labor in this region was Rev. John H. Walters. As a result of his labors St. Catherine's Parish was organized in Lewisburg in 1853. During the early years services were conducted in the homes of the parish. In 1858 a building, which stood on the corner of the present Greenbrier College campus, was acquired. Later, St. Catherine's Parish was moved to Ronceverte, where the present building was erected in 1916.

Other Catholic churches in this region are: St. Patrick's, at Hinton, and St. Charles', at White Sulphur Springs.

Religious Encampments in the Forests

In the early days west of the Alleghenies, where roads were crude or did not exist, encampments for religious worship were built in the forests. Such were the tabernacles of the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. The buildings occupied three sides of a square, each side about 150 feet in length. Each row was divided into six to eight cabins, with partitions, the roof sloping to the outer side of the enclosure. Each cabin had a door opening on the enclosed area, and each was provided with a squat chimney on the outer side.

At the open end of the enclosure was a shed, probably about 30 by 50 feet, covering a rude pulpit and log seats. In the enclosure a few trees were left standing for shade, and numerous stumps provided seats. In such places our pioneer fathers gathered for seasons of worship lasting many days, usually about three weeks, bringing provisions and with their families occupying the cabins.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them, . . . ere he framed

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The Tabernacle

The Cabins

Brushy Ridge Camp Meeting

"Sixty-two Years... Going His Full Length for God"

AMONG all those stalwart figures that stand out against the background of our pioneer past none is more impressive and none exerted a wider and more lasting influence than Dr. John McIlhenney, for sixty-two years pastor of the Old Stone church at Lewisburg.

John McIlhenney was born in the Waxhaws, South Carolina, March 22, 1781. Upon his graduation from Liberty Academy at Lexington, Virginia (now Washington and Lee University) he applied to Lexington Presbytery for licensure in the Presbyterian ministry. He was licensed to preach by that Presbytery in 1808, and came immediately to his field of labor on those "western waters."

His own description of his coming to his chosen field of labor suggests the wide scope of the ministry which was to distinguish him as one of the great pioneers of this region: "In February, 1808, I started from Lexington to fulfill the commission that had been given me. The first family that I visited in the field of my mission was that of Mr. William Haynes in the Gap, in Monroe County, and in his house I delivered by appointment the first sermon on the west of the Alleghenies. On the next Sabbath I preached at Union in the court house. On the following Sabbath I preached in this house (Old Stone Church). The next place at which I preached was at the house of Major William Hamilton, on Muddy Creek. I next preached at Major Andrew McClung's on Sinking Creek. On the following Sabbath I preached in the house of Mr. John Hunsley, in the immediate neighborhood of the place where the Spring Creek church now stands. On Monday, the morning after preaching at Mr. Hunsley's, I started for the Ohio. The way, then, as now, was down the valley of the Kanawha, then almost a wilderness. I spent a short time on the Ohio, and, returning in April, preached at Lewisburg, and passed on to Lexington."

For twenty-six years, until 1834, Dr. McIlhenney served both the Lewisburg and Union churches, and, resigning the pastorate of the Union church at that time, continued his ministry in the Old Stone church until his death in 1872.

But Dr. McIlhenney's influence and ministry reached far beyond the bounds of the Lewisburg and Union congregations. There were at least eight places in Greenbrier and Monroe counties, in addition to his regular appointments, where he preached with fair regularity, and frequent journeys carried him far beyond the limits of this territory. Dr. Samuel Houston, describes the larger field of his labors as extending "from Lexington on the east to the Ohio on the west and north and south for one hundred miles." Travel even on horseback was often difficult, but Dr. McIlhenney managed to reach effectively a large part of the vast region in which he was the only minister of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. McIlhenney is described as a man of striking appearance, of boundless energy, of fine physical strength and courage. He had a large capacity for friendship. All classes of people trusted him and loved him. He was a man of strong convictions and of great spiritual power. His preaching was said to be clear, sound, simple, unadorned; and it must have been attractive, as tradition relates that Col. William McClung often walked the twenty miles from his home on Big Clear Creek to Lewisburg to hear him preach.

Rev. John McIlhenney

Dr. McIlhenney was a man of vision. He saw the future greatness of this country in which he chose to invest his life and claimed that future for the God he served. Thirty years after he came out to his frontier field the Presbytery of Greenbrier was formed, a factual evidence of his constructive work. The original churches of this Presbytery were: Lewisburg, Spring Creek, Union, Oak Grove, Head of Greenbrier, Tygart's Valley, Anthony's Creek, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant, Hughes' River, Carmel, Huntersville, Charleston, Muddy Creek. This list of churches indicates the progress and extent of the pioneer work, even at that early day, in which Dr. McIlhenney was the principal builder. Today the Greenbrier region is dotted with other churches which were established by him or are the outgrowth of his labors.

But, with all his prodigious labors as pastor and evangelist, Dr. McIlhenney found time for other constructive work. At Lewisburg he founded a school work which has made that place a center of education for more than a century and a quarter. The present Greenbrier College and Greenbrier Military School are lineal descendants of the educational work he founded. Of his educational work he once wrote: "With me it is a problem whether I have done more good by teaching or preaching."

Toward the end of his life Dr. McIlhenney estimated that he had preached 7,500 sermons, and there were additional thousands of marriages, baptisms and funerals. On horseback he went, following the trails over the mountains, wherever there was good to be done or service

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"Still Stands the Schoolhouse"

WEST VIRGINIANS, even in the early days when enemies both red and white were making difficult the mere matter of keeping alive, were ever anxious for their children to advance in learning.

No matter how the selection of a schoolhouse site was made, in olden times, it was the same. Down on the broad river bottoms, in the valleys of smaller streams, or among the hills where was a bubbling spring or rippling brook, a spot handy to half a dozen or more cabin homes was agreed upon by the heads of the families. It was an old clearing which tradition said was "made by a man who was killed by the Indians or, tired of the wilderness, had gone back over 'the Ridge'" —the Blue Ridge.

Hon. Wm. R. White, First State Supt. of Schools

There, on the margin of that "improvement," an "old field," where half a dozen paths bisected, with the primitive forest in the rear and the plat of wild grass and tangled weeds in front, these men, advance guards of civilization, reared the schoolhouse. Rude structure it was; in size, perhaps 16 x 18 feet; the walls built of logs, sometimes hewn, but usually round, and from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The interstices were chinked with sticks and stones and daubed with clay. The roof of clapboards was held in place by heavy weight poles. The slab door hung on wooden hinges. The floor, if any, was made of puncheons split from the body of a large tree and hewn so as to have somewhat the quality of smoothness. A fireplace, ample as that of an ancient baron, spanned over half of one end of the building and was surmounted by a "cat-and-clay" chimney, not unlike a tall partridge trap, ever tottering to its fall. Logs ten inches in diameter, split in halves, with pins or legs inserted in the oval sides, answered for seats. Along the side of the wall pins were inserted, and on them rested a broad slab sloping downward, used as a writing desk. One marvels at the fine handwriting which was the rule. Just above it, a log was chopped out and in its place was a long framework resembling sash for holding a single row of panes of glass, in the absence of which greased paper was sometimes pasted to admit the light.

Such was the early "Old Field School house." It was often used alike for day school instruction and divine worship, and in neither was it void of results.

The Teacher

In autumn, a stranger came into the community, and the report went from cabin to cabin that the school master had arrived. He was clad in the garb of the border. He brought no credentials from a big university. He was prepared to teach the three R's—and good living. He went from home to home, soliciting subscriptions, for he was to keep school for so much a "quarter" and "board round." The first week he stayed with John Yokum. The next week—well, the folks wondered where he would stay next. It was a pleasant diversion.

With the help of one of John Yokum's boys, the school master put on a "back log" and built a roaring fire.

William Jones was absent that first week, for his father did not get his shoes, owing to the fact that the leather "stayed green" too long in the tan trough. Martha Lawrence was not there either, for her mother did not get her linsey-woolsey frock made in time.

Meanwhile, the master had made preparations for the "quarter" by cutting a bundle of withes in the nearby forest. When all was in readiness, a stentorian voice cried "Come in to books!"

In they went, with lunches in chip baskets made from the tough splits of the oak or hickory of the hills. Under some arms were copies of the "English Reader" and "Elementary Speller."

And then—woe be to the one who provoked the wrath of him who presided over this temple of learning. We can see him standing by an apperture in the wall, called by courtesy a window, either mending pens or making new ones from the quills from the wing of the goose, the wild turkey, or the eagle for some of the dozen children in his care, children who have in their number future mothers of famous men, statesmen, soldiers, leaders of embryo states to be hewn from the wilderness even farther west.

Many pupils of Old Field Schools in land originally Greenbrier County made names for themselves in history. Jesse Quinn Thornton wrote the first constitution of Oregon. Lorenzo Waugh gathered the first Methodist congregation ever assembled in the Sacramento Valley. James T. Farley went west, became a United States Senator from California. Milton Humphries, raised on Anthony's Creek, later attended Washington & Lee University and the University of Virginia and was one of the most brilliant Latin and Greek scholars and teachers in America. There were

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Old Field School House, Greenbrier County

Greenbrier Military School—The Greenbrier Valley Fair, Inc.

The Old Lewisburg Academy

TRADITION has it that the Old Lewisburg Academy was founded in 1810, but there is no record of the exact time. Certain it is that Dr. John McElhenney (we use the usual spelling, but it should be of interest to note that the original spelling was "McIlhenney"), its founder, started his school by 1812, for there is a deed on record in the Clerk's office of this county, in deed book No. 5, at page 414, from John McClanahan to John Wair, which reads:

"* * * The said party of the first part does, this 15th day of October, 1812, grant unto James Wair, his heirs and assigns two acres of land lying and being in the county of Greenbrier, adjoining the lot on which the Lewisburg Academy is erected, and bounded as follows: * * *" etc.

Quoting from the act of incorporation, passed January 29, 1812:

"And act establishing an Academy in the town of Lewisburg in the County of Greenbrier.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that James Marrs, Charles Arbuckle, James L. Clowney, James Withers, Thomas Creigh, John Mays, James McLaughlin, the Rev'd John Micklehaney, John Welch, Christian Piercy, Henry Hunter, Thomas Beard, John Mathews, John Stuart and William Renick, of the county of Greenbrier, Allen Taylor and Botetourt, Samuel Blackburn and William Pogue of Bath, Hendley Chapman of Giles, Andrew Burns and Isaac Estill of Monroe, David Ruffner of Kanawha, Jesse Bennett of Mason, and Elisha McComas of Cabell County, gentlemen, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Trustees of Lewisburg Academy in the County of Greenbrier'" . . .

THE REV. M. L. LACY, D.D.

Matthew Lyle Lacy was born in Prince Edward County, Va., August 6, 1833. He was educated at Hampden-Sydney College and the Union Theological Seminary. After preaching for some years in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties,he accepted a call to the Old Stone Church, arriving here in April, 1869. During a period of about fifteen years he was pastor of Mt. Pleasant Church, Monroe County. After this he returned to Lewisburg. He served terms as president of the girls' and boys' school, in turn. Christian living and education in this section owe much to Dr. Lacy, who was known to everyone as a fearless minister, outstanding scholar and sympathetic friend. He had the sincere affection of everyone in this section.

This was the first brick building erected in Lewisburg. Dr. McElhenney conducted the school alone for some time, and then chose seven assistants before his time expired. These were Rev. Alexander Curry, a former pupil; Launcelot G. Bell; Rev. Francis Dutton; Rev. James Spotts, a Baptist minister; William Dalton, on "old-field school-teacher," William Graham, and Mr. Hearon.

The old academy building fronted east, and stood in the edge of a walnut grove. A little log cabin faced the site of the academy. A little brick cabin also stood about fifteen steps north. The Old Stone Church cornered the graveyard just south of the site.

The Academy had no portico then; the upper rooms were reached by stairs from the outside. A bell!—that was a luxury unthought of then. An old historian tells us that the boys of today should be envious of the early students, for in 1812 "its campus extended from the Potomac to the Ohio rivers!" Many years later a post-and-rail fence enclosed part of the premises. The "Welch Road" ran up through the woods, passing about twenty steps south of the Academy.

Wrote William E. Withrow, under date of June 8, 1882:

"I entered the Academy at Lewisburg in the fall of 1816, sixty-six years ago, at the age of seven years. I there met for the first time Rev. John McElhenney in the character of Teacher and Principal. The house occupied by this school was a two-story brick building, perhaps 40 x 60 feet, with four old-fashioned chimneys, two at each end. It was divided at first on the ground floor into three rooms, consisting of a study and recitation room for general purposes, and across a moderately wide hall two recitation rooms, which were sometimes used by the older students as study rooms, and occasionally for a few months as dormitories for the foreign students. But the necessities of the school made it convenient to put these two rooms into one, and the teachers gave us holiday one Friday afternoon if we would tear down the partition and carry out the debris, and this we did with the good will of Academicians. So in after years, down to my going to college in 1828, there were two rooms only, below one on the north and one on the south side in no respect finished, except a floor had been laid over the entire area of the building, and it was occasionally used for public exhibitions —such as plays, speaking, and reading of essays. It was also in part occupied by privileged students who claimed at least that they wanted quiet to pursue their studies. By removing here and there a brick from the window jams they could redily climb into the garret, and as some of these studious young gentlemen were good athletes the young hot-bloods occasionally got into sports among themselves, both noise and merry making, and Mr. McElhenney often came slipping upstairs and found the crowd there in many undignified and unscholarly attitudes, some chattering in the unfinished open attic, some going through unfinished gymnastics, and some talking out of open windows with comrades outside and below."

From the foreging, we must not conclude that Dr. McElhenney was a poor disciplinarian. On the contrary, he punished when necessary, but he tempered justice with mercy, and the narrator explains that "It was said in those days that the Professor himself in early life liked juvenile sports, and that one secret of his successful government laid in his liberal treatment of the erring ones."

Many pupils of the Old Academy became distinguished as divines, lawyers, and teachers. These included Dr. W. S. Palmer, of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. Slater, of the Methodist Church; Alex Reynolds, Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army; Samuel Reynolds, a Colonel in the same army; Col. William Proctor Smith, Chief of Engineers on General Lee's Staff, who had large part in planning the fortifications of Richmond; and Alex F. Mathews, who had the distinction of winning the degree of A. M. from the University of Virginia in one year. This scholastic accomplishment aroused considerable favorable comment at the time.

Succeeding Dr. McElhenney, the following principals served the school:

Francis Dutton	1827-29
Nicholas B. Seabrook	1829-30
John Steel	1830-33
Jacob N. Cardozo	1834-37
Ephriam Trip	1838-39
Thomas Brown	1839-42
Albert Pierson	1842-45
John Brown	1845-49
R. T. W. Duke	1849-51
Philander M. Custer	1851-60

In 1861, Miss Sue E. McElhenney, the founder's daughter, taught a few months. Then the school was closed until 1865. The building was used by both armies throughout the war as a hospital and barracks, and it was greatly damaged.

In 1865, Rev. John Calvin Barr, of Lewisburg, was elected principal. Ill health forced him to resign in 1866. Walter Creigh Preston succeeded him. "Times were hard, money was scarce, and scholars were hard to obtain." In 1867 Capt. Alexander F. Mathews took charge of the school. The records say that 1868 was "a time that tied men's pockets—no school that year." But in 1869 H. N. B. Wood was made principal.

The free school system was functioning, and the academy had a difficult time of it. It continued to function, and in 1870 William L. Austin succeeded Mr. Wood. In 1871 a school was taught, combining the Pay and Free School Systems, with Rev. P. M. Custer as principal and Misses Olive Peterman and Mary Russell, of Virginia, and Miss Lizzie Stone, of Lewisburg, in charge of the primary departments.

In 1873, Mr. John J. Morris was principal.

In 1895, the "Trustees of the Academy" made a transfer to a joint stock company, known as the "Lewisburg Female Institute."

Shortly thereafter it was decided that the boys' branch should be re-established, and a site was secured on the grounds of the old Greenbrier Agricultural Society, "with its beautful grove of oaks, on the eastern outskirts of town." Major J. M. Lee was the principal. Lee Military Academy was doing well when the major resigned to move elsewhere, and Mr. Samuel R. Houston became principal. He did not have military work. After four years, Dr. M. L. Lacy, "the most distinguished member of the Greenbrier Presbytery," was instrumental in having the school bought by business men of Lewisburg and turned over to the Presbytery. Dr. Lacy became principal, and the school was known as Greenbrier Presbyterial School.

Miss Caroline H. Tipping, of Stunton, was principal of the girls' school for two years, 1875-76. She was succeeded by Rev. Danial B. Ewing, a Virginia Presbyterian minister, who served until 1881.

Rev. Martin Lyle Lacy, D. D., was elected principal of Lewisburg Female Institute in 1882, and served faithfully until 1888. Both of the private schools now in Lewisburg owe much to the faith and ability of this man of God, who served his people well.

A disastrous fire occurred in 1891, but the school was not closed for more than a week or ten days. The Town Hall and other buildings were used to house the students, and finally the session was finished in White Sulphur Springs. In about one year, new and better buildings had been erected.

The list of principals:

C. A. Young	1887-91
J. C. Brown	1892-
R. L. Telford	1892-1911
R. C. Commerville	1911-16
R. H. Adama	1916-17
J. N. Maxwell	1917-20
J. I. Armstrong	1920-24
J. M. Moore	1924-25

By common usage, the name had become Lewisburg Seminary, although this was never official. In the spring of 1923, by formal vote, the ownership and control of the institution passed into the hands of the Synod of West Virginia, and the name was changed to Greenbrier College for Women.

Dr. French W. Thompson became President of Greenbrier College in 1925. Under his capable guidance the college has grown in worth and usefulness, and has won a high place among the colleges of the country. It was bought by a private corporation in 1926, the present owners being French W. Thompson, H. B. Moore, H. L. Goodman, H. H. Blackburn, and W. N. Jasper.

Meanwhile, the boys' school had been doing well under the leadership of Dr. Lacy, who served "with his

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The Old Brick Academy

The Famous Springs of Greenbrier

—Drawing by Ashton W. Brisbin.

COLONEL CROW'S TAVERN—near the junction of the Midland Trail and the Old Sweet Road stands this tavern, once a famous meeting place for parties from "Old White" and "Old Sweet Springs"

IN ALL THE WORLD, no section of it has enjoyed the popularity of American society as has the spring country of the Virginias. Before the days of the railroad, before surfaced highways . . . before there were any transportation facilities except the coach-and-four and the lumbering stage coach pulled over rough dusty tracks, the springs of West Virginia enjoyed the patronage of the society of the South and the North. They came during the nineteenth century in great hoards, hundreds of them, bearing up gayly under the strain of difficult travel, to spend their days or weeks at the many springs.

Hub of a great part of the activity of the section was, is and will be White Sulphur Springs, with its magnificent Greenbrier Hotel, justifiably called America's most beautiful all-year resort. Since 1778, this gracious spa has existed in Greenbrier County a source of pride to the County, to the State of West Virginia and an able competitor of the best of Europe's renowned watering places.

Its present glory is something far different from that early summer day one hundred sixty years ago when White Sulphur Springs had its first white patient. She was a Mrs. Anderson, from over the mountains eastward, hopelessly and painfully crippled with rheumatism. Carried over the virgin hills in a crude litter slung between two sweating horses, this Mrs. Anderson was brought to the springs in the forlorn hope its fabulous waters, long known by the Indians, would have some effect on her ills. Arrived at the wooded glen one of the party felled a great tree, deftly hollowed it out with his axe. Waters from the sulphur springs was ladled into this crude tub, heated with white hot stones from a nearby fire. Into this primitive bath, Mrs. Anderson was laid and cured. The fame of her quick cure was soon to spread over all the land and people from all stations in life flocked to this "lion of the Virginia mountains, where the votaries of pleasure are willing to be crushed to death to obtain a chance of laying their offerings on the shrine that fashion has set up in this happy valley."

Peregrine Prolix, a popular "columnist" of the day wrote this tribute in 1834, after The Springs had been established as a spa of first importance, when it could accommodate nearly a thousand persons, who were "crushed to death" in the gay, exciting seasons.

Fanned by the dreams and vision of James Caldwell, White Sulphur Springs was developed and enlarged and improved. In 1858, the famous Old White, one of the greatest landmarks among hotels in this entire nation, was opened to an incredulous world. Nothing like that rambling, wooden Georgian building had ever been seen and this new magnificence at the springs wrought a new bonanza in the broad fertile valley that houses White Sulphur Springs.

Until the War between the States, the Old White's fame paled the reputation of its sister spas in the section. The whole world, it seemed, wanted its holiday at the hotel and we are told of gay, fancy young men giving up their quarters to the ladies and sleeping on lawns, in corridors, yes, even on the billiard tables of the game rooms.

All this life died a sudden and inglorious death with the first gun of the Civil War and Prolix's votaries of pleasure retired to the more grim business of waging a vain war. White Sulphur suffered its scars in that holocaust and at one point almost came to a sad end.

In June of 1864, General David Hunter retreated westward from Lynchburg, his object the Kanawha Valley. Arriving at White Sulphur Springs en route, he camped his men for the night, using the stables for his horses, the magnificent Old White for his men. In the morning orders were issued that the place was to be destroyed by fire immediately upon their departure. Senator Henry DuPont of Delaware, attached to Hunter's division as chief of artillery, heard of these orders and, having been a frequent visitor to the spa in previous years, determined to save this great palace of pleasure. He resorted to mili-

Old White Sulphur Springs

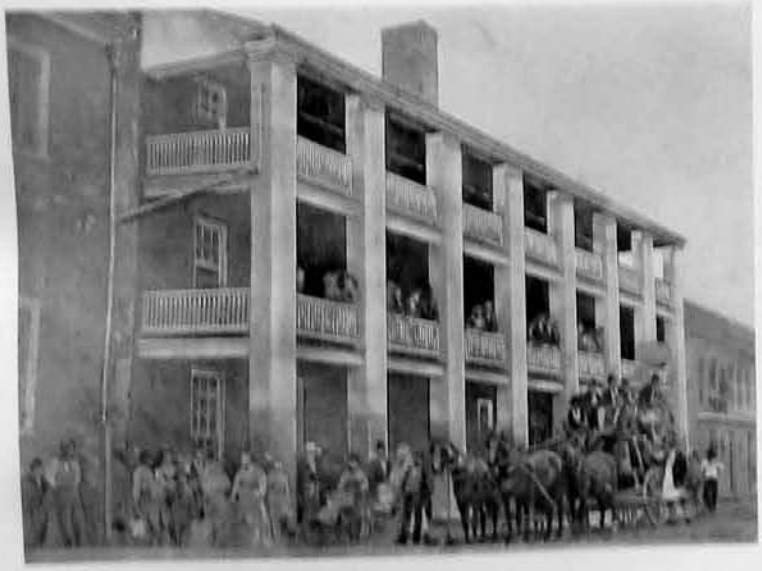
The Greenbrier and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs

tary logic as the proper way in which to change the mind of his superior. Appealing to Hunter on the grounds that the hotel would make an ideal barrack and even hospital, that it stood on the convergence of many roads, and that its destruction might be a tactical error, DuPont succeeded in having the destruction orders countermanded. Greenbrier County and West Virginia shall always be in the DuPont family's debt for this demonstration of affection.

While White Sulphur Springs enjoyed its zeniths of popularity, there were other springs in the vicinity which also had their seasons of pomp and gaiety. Among them, Sweet Springs stood out. Its gracious buildings, its springs, its beautiful valley made Old Sweet, as it is known today, a friendly rival of White Sulphur.

Beautiful belles and gallant beaux enjoyed the hospitality of the gracious resort, danced the graceful waltz, picnicked on its spacious grounds, made side trips through the mountains. The main building was designed by Thomas Jefferson. The buildings stand today in lonely grandeur, a lovely and pathetic monument to a pleasant past.

Old Blue Sulphur Springs



The Cabell and Vandiver Hotel, Lewisburg

Nearby stood Sweet Chalybeate, its long rambling wooden buildings once the scene of colorful, laughing colonies of holiday makers. Others were Blue Sulphur which between 1835 and 1840 threatened to usurp some of the glory of White Sulphur, Salt, Red, Grey, and Green Sulphur . . . all spas that once had their day and now, for reasons many of which are unknown, sunken into decay and ruin and ignominy. The coming of the railroad to White Sulphur Springs assured its further life and by the same token, sounded the curfew of these other playgrounds. It came at a time when automobiles were not dreamed of and the new-fangled steam carriages were the most popular form of transportation. By comparison with the all-but-springless stage coaches, they were comfortable, if unclean and slow and it was only logical that people in search of vacation and rest should take the railroad to whatever spa the rails touched, putting the others aside and out of mind.

Greenbrier County is proud of its spas, its springs and the glory and fame they have brought to its hills and valleys. It is proud of White Sulphur and for what that noble place stands and, seeing it, the citizens of Greenbrier are reminded of the graceful words of Mark Pencil, written in 1839: "The whole face of things has the look of enchantment, as if the inhabitants of some fairy isle were turning out to welcome the coming of expected strangers."

The Internationally Known White Sulphur Fountain

SINCE 1778

The fountain is covered with a stately Doric dome, sustained by twelve large pillars, and surmounted with a colossal statue of Hygeia, looking towards the rising sun.

The Greenbrier and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs

Early Courts and Judges of Greenbrier

IN THE early days and long up in the nineteenth century, the Governor of Virginia appointed the members of what was then the County Court; he, also, appointed the Sheriffs of the several counties. The Sheriffs were usually selected from the membership of the County Court and the oldest man in point of service was selected to serve as Sheriff and when his term as such expired, he usually was reappointed on the Court. This practice formed a state-wide political ring and which ring dominated the politics, not only of the State at large, but each county as well. This influence still exists especially in the counties where there has been no influx of people from other sections of the country and the main body of inhabitants are made up of descendants of the pioneers or people who lived during the period mentioned. So strong was this influence that it took more than half century to break it up by change of the constitution; and it was this struggle to overcome the influence of this ring in the Tidewater and Piedmont sections of Virginia, and later the Valley of Virginia, that lead to the formation of the State of West Virginia.

West Virginia Lawmakers on Way to Meeting

This County Court looked after the affairs of the county, also it formed a trial court for certain civil matters and criminal matters, even felonies and capital crimes of all kinds. A majority of the members of the court, usually called Justices, formed a quorum to conduct court, this court had jury services and was presided over, depending on the number of the members of the court to from six to fifteen "judges."

Courts of greater dignity were constituted, one corresponding to our Circuit Courts, where one judge served several counties, known as Circuit Court. There was another, presided over by a single judge, or perhaps at times more than one, whose jurisdiction extended over two or more of the above mentioned circuits. This court was not held in each county, but at some central point, and was known as the Superior Court of Law and Chancery.

When Augusta County was established and included all the territory west of the Blue Ridge, this Court met at Staunton. When Bortetourt County was formed from all the vast domain of the southern part of Augusta County, this court for years met at Old Sweet Springs now in Monroe County. Many of the records of this court may now be found at Union; other of the records are in Staunton. When Greenbrier County was formed, this court met at Lewisburg. This last mentioned court, from the limited information the writer has of it, had original jurisdiction over certain matters, as well as appelate jurisdiction over matters originating in the Courts comprising it. Yet, from limited investigation, it would seem that this was the only Court that met in Greenbrier County for a number of years. However, as stated above, by reason of limited knowledge, this story is by no means exact.

After the formation and organization of Greenbrier County, while part of Virginia, the Judges presiding over the courts of the county were John Coalter, James Allen, Allen Taylor, John J. Allen, Edward Johnston, and Robert M. Hudson.

After the formation of the State of West Virginia the judges have been Nathaniel Harrison, Judge J. M. McWhorter, Judge Homer A. Holt, who served two terms, Judge A. N. Campbell, Judge J. M. McWhorter, Judge W. R. Bennett, Judge Charles S. Dice, Judge Summers H. Sharp, who served for two terms and part of the term of Judge Dice, and Judge Mark L. Jarrett, who at present is serving his first term.

But little is known of the Judges who served prior to the Civil War. They ranked high in the ranks of Judges, it would seem, because at least two were elevated to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Of the Judges who have presided since the formation of West Virginia, practically all, were and are men of high rank and eminently satisfactory.

The Supreme Court of Virginia met in Lewisburg for about sixty years prior to the Civil War. The Supreme Court room and offices were located in the old Masonic Temple, still standing and now owned by the women's college.

Nothing is known by the writer of the Bar of

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Greenbrier County Court House, Built in 1837

W. B. Hines—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Dayton

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Continued from Page 5)

new settlements were made. In 1854, on the occasion of the organization of Mt. Pleasant church in Monroe county, Dr. Samuel R. Houston said: 'This is the tenth Presbyterian church in the territory over which Dr. McIlhenney extended his labors, all embraced within the limits of the Union congregation.'' And, as it was in Monroe, so it was in Greenbrier, and beyond. In the Meadows, in the Richlands, at Frankford, at Blue Sulphur, on Muddy Creek, in Irish Corner, in Renick's Valley, at Edgar's Mill, on Anthony's Creek, on Knapp's Creek, in many other places; far up the Greenbrier, and down to the valley of the Kanawha, they planted the ''faith of our fathers'' in good soil.

Many significant events in the history of Presbyterianism in this region are associated with the Old Stone church at Lewisburg. Here, just one hundred years ago, in 1838, Greenbrier Presbytery was formed. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met here in 1910. Here, in 1915, the Synod of West Virginia was founded. The old church has watched the rise of Presbyterianism through the years and has seen the faith of the founders justified.

Its heavy walls of native stone are symbolical of the strength with which our pioneering fathers builded. An aged sextion of the old church many years ago said of it: ''Jest keep it kivered and it'll last 'til jedgment day.'' The work of which it is a symbol has for more than a century and a half been covered with the blessing of God and the heritage of that work abides in increasing strength.

LATER CHURCHES IN GREENBRIER

(Continued from Page 7)

The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of Anthems; in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication.''

''Camp Meetings'' were especially popular with the Methodists, but were used by other denominations as well. Dr, John McIlhenney, early pastor of the Old Stone Church, wrote: ''Much of the preaching was done in the groves. A stand was put up and seats were prepared in the groves, and there I always preached, when the weather was favorable, for years. Some of our most interesting meetings were held in the beautiful sugar-tree groves around Union. . . . meetings which made an impression on my mind so deep they can never be forgotten.''

The late Marcellus Zimmerman lists the better known camp-grounds in the order in which they were built: Muddy Creek Mountain, Benson's Camp Ground, Culverson's Creek, Foot of Muddy Creek Mountain, Brushy Ridge, Droop Mountain. In Monroe County there were camp-grounds at Cook's Mill, Centerville, Cross Roads. Camp meetings were also held several times in the buildings at Salt Sulphur Springs.

The last camp-ground in Greenbrier was ''Old Brushy Ridge Camp Meeting,'' at the junction of the present Alta-Alderson road and U. S. Route 60. This old camp was destroyed by fire several years ago and was not rebuilt.

"FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS . . ."

(Continued from Page 8)

to be given. He was a hard rider, because, he said, he would rather finish his journey and let his horse rest than to ''sit on him all day.'' One who knew him said, ''He seemed always in a hurry to do good.''

In the sixty-two years of his ministry Dr. McIlhenney wrote a brilliant chapter in the religious history of this country. His life was a glorious example of the ''evangelical cavalry service'' which made so large a contribution to our country in the early days of its development.

A plain marble shaft marks the place of his burial on the grounds adjacent to the Old Stone church at Lewisburg. The shadow of his devoted life still lies across these hills and valleys, and its image is stamped on the souls of our people. He was a great man, going his full length for God.

OLD LEWISBURG ACADEMY

(Continued from Page 11)

usual earnestness and determination.''

For a while in the 1890's, the school had been known as Greenbrier Military Academy. Destroyed by fire in 1905, it was rebuilt.

In 1906, Col. Houston B. Moore was called to succeed Dr. Lacy. Col. Moore established military training, and the school became known as Greenbrier Presbyterial Military School. The school thrived under the able leadership of Col. Moore. In 1902, with his two brothers, Lieut-Col. J. M. Moore and Maj. D. T. Moore, he took over the school as a private institution. In 1925, fire destroyed all but the new wing. A modern fireproof plant, which is all under one roof except the gymnasium, was built without delay. Greenbrier Military School today has a splendid record. Known as ''The School of Achievement,'' it enjoys a reputation as one of the leading military schools of the nation.

Other Schools

Allegheny College was established at Blue Sulphur Springs some time prior to the War Between the States, and was discontinued early in the war period. There were established, at Alderson, Allegheny Collegiate Institute, a Methodist institution, and Alderson Baptist Academy, later Alderson-Broaddus College of the Baptist denomination, both of which have been discontinued.

Davis-Stuart

The Davis-Stuart School, or Orphanage, was chartered under the laws of West Virginia, November 17, 1919. It was formally opened, and the first children were admitted, September 15, 1920. An average of 50 children have been cared for annually. It is a home for orphan and dependent children of the state, with the purpose of building useful Christian citizens.

The school was made possible through the generosity of Mr. George N. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Mary Estelle (Kinports) Davis, who made an offer of land and endowment to the Synod of West Virginia. Dr. J. L. Lineweaver, Presbyterian minister, was in charge the first year, and since that time the school has been headed efficiently by R. K. Robinson.

History of Medicine in Greenbrier, 1750-1938

MEDIAEVAL indeed was the practice of medicine in the early days of the Greenbrier Valley. The therapeutics of the first white physicians were as unscientific and as full of superstition as were those of the Medicine Man of the Indians.

To the doctor of those early days "germs" were unknown, miasmas together with the "humors of the blood" held sway. Parasites, bacteria, viruses and other infective agents with the exception of "worms" was yet to be discovered.

Asepsis and antisepsis had not been dreamed of. Anethetics were unknown. The physician had no idea as to the real cause of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, pneumonia, malaria, yellow fever, diabetes, appendicitis and scores of other human ills. Yet he had a plausible explanation as to the cause and nature of each which satisfied the patient and assured the relatives of his expert knowledge and he also knew the proper treatment although he knew nothing of the yet to be discovered vaccines, vitamines, X-rays, insulin, antitoxins and thousands of other scientific facts which are known today.

Dr. Thomas Creigh

The people as well as the physician still believed in witch-craft, incantations, the signs of the zodiac, the influence of the moon (lunatic), and other superstitious ideas as to the cause of disease. Many of these superstitions still linger such as the ill omen for a black cat to cross one's path. It was believed that by applying the blood of a black cat that "St. Andrew's Fire" could be circumscribed.

Due to their keen observation, native sense and practical turn of mind our ancestors did many things in disease prevention, especially for nutritional deficiency diseases such as scurvy, poly-neuritis and the like, which are practiced by the medical profession to this day and the modern medico has gained his knowledge of these things in the same manner as did they, by trial and error, and thus has developed the empirical science of medicine."

The "ramp eaters," "sasafras tea" drinkers, "greens" consumers, are keeping up traditions of old while the moderns in our midst obtain the same results from eating head lettuce, raisins, spinach, grapefruit, and drinking tomato juice, sauer kraut juice and pasteurized buttermilk.

In the early days children had the diseases that are common to them now but instead of intestinal infection in summer it was "worms," and the treatment was to give salts. Today the diseases have different names and causes but salt is just as efficacious in the treatment as it was one hundred and sixty years ago.

Snake bite was an ever present menace because of the presence of the copperheads in large numbers. Treatment from this injury usually consisted of concoctions made from native herbs used in the form of poltices. The practice of sucking the wound was used and today it is recommended as one of the most efficient first aids for this condition provided the person doing the sucking has teeth free from cavities and no open sores about the mouth. It was always essential that the offending reptile be located and killed to insure a good result in treatment.

Another remedy was to kill a chicken and place the warm entrails over the bite to draw out the poison. In later times large quantities of whiskey were given. The rationale of this treatment being that it allayed the patient's fears which were a very important factor to be considered, and often more serious than the snake's bite. This is still a popular remedy. Another potent remedy was salt and gunpowder.

Because of the frequency of rheumatism the mineral springs became popular. The efficacy of these were determined by the "stink." This accounts for the popularity of the numerous sulphur springs in the early days. The odor of the springs had about the same value as asafoetida had in the prevention of measles and other contagious diseases. Idoform is a survival of the odoriferous remedies.

The water from the "springs" was augmented by the oils from rattlesnakes, wild geese, wolves, bears, raccoons, and polecats. These were applied in front of an open fire place of red hot embers. While very little credit was given to the red heat waves from the embers yet they were the father of the infra-red rays which today come from an electric coil at five dollars a throw.

Surgery was indeed primitive. The equipment consisted of a lancet, tourniquet, cautery, needles, thread, and a bone saw. The cautery was applied after amputations or else the stump was immersed in boiling oil, a real antiseptic. If after operation white or yellow pus appeared in the wound it was a favorable sign, because this was the greatly desired "laudable pus."

If the room was cool where operations were performed which was usually on a table in the kitchen, the "high" hat and "Prince Albert" coat were worn and the buttonholes of the coat served as a convenient place for the thread (satures). If the garments were discarded then the mouth was the holder for the thread, being sterilized by tobacco juice.

The doctor carried his prepared drugs in his "saddle pockets" in bulk form. He made free use of the herbs which had been gathered, dried and hung up in the patient's home, or if it was the growing season he would go out and select them himself. In prescribing the prepared drugs the bulk

and weight was arrived at by removing the drug from the container on the point of a knife blade. The drugs were mixed and made into powders. Capsules, lozenges, and sugar coated pills were unknown. The prescriptions were of the "shot gun" variety, containing many ingredients in the hope that one or more might hit the spot.

The doses were large because homeopathy had not yet come to convince the doctor that small doses are often more efficient than large ones. Quinine for "chills and fever" was given in large doses. Calomel and blue mass were favorite remedies for "biliousness," which no doubt included appendicitis.

Many of the practices mentioned above persisted until recent times. There are physicians and laymen now living who can recall many of the above facts from actual experience. Medicine and Surgery has only recently developed into a scientific system. As late as 1910 in a survey made by the Carnegie Foundation it was found that there were only three medical schools in the United States which were in the Class A group, whereas today all of the "regular" schools are so classified. So Greenbrier in the early days had the advantages afforded by the best medical services of the times.

Then as now members of the profession in Greenbrier desired after graduation to keep abreast of the advances being made by the profession and endeavored to add their bit to the promotion and dissemination of medical knowledge by study, and writing for medical journals of the day.

Among these pioneer physicians was Doctor Thomas Creigh, born in July 1812. He graduated with an academic degree from what is now Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. He received his medical degree from one of the most outstanding medical schools of America, and the oldest, the University of Pennsylvania, founded by Benjamin Franklin.

He had as his medical preceptor in Lewisburg another outstanding and distinguished member of the profession, Doctor Simpkins.

Dr. Creigh was a public-spirited citizen and as such represented the County of Greenbrier for several sessions in the Legislature of Virginia. He was a contributor to medical journals and the first president of the Greenbrier Medical Society.

Dr. Simpkins was well versed in medicine and was imbued with the spirit of research and a desire to improve his knowledge of medicine and surgery in order to better serve his patients. The following incident illustrates his scientific interest. A negro slave, Tom, was condemned to be hung for a murder he had committed. The execution took place in Lewisburg on March 13, 1824. In order to improve his knowledge of human anatomy Dr. Simpkins purchased from Tom his body by providing him with all the gingerbread he wanted from the day he was sentenced until he was hung.

After completing the dissection of the mortal remains of Tom he mounted the bones on wire and hung Tom's assembled skeleton on a door that opened into a room to the rear of his waiting room. It is related that many a timid patient waiting for the doctor fled from his office when the wind would accidentally blow the door open with the dangling, rattling skeleton of Tom.

Other early physicians were Doctor Samuel Feamster, Dr. Hugh Wilson, Dr. Harry Feamster, and three Doctor Caldwells, one of whom was a woman, Dr. Mary R. Caldwell, who was the first woman physician in Greenbrier and very likely the first in West Virginia.

Dr. Joseph Caldwell, born May 2, 1796, died December 21, 1878, was also an editor and publisher. His publication was "The Palladium of Virginia and Pacific (Quaker) Monitor." It was published in Lewisburg. In it is recorded the first visit of a circus to Lewisburg, the Feamster circus in 1824.

The traditions of these early physicians are being carried on by the medical profession of Greenbrier today. We find members of the profession who are Fellows in the American College of Surgeons; Fellows of the American College of Physicians; Fellows of the American Medical Association; and furthermore we find the names of some of them who have achieved distinction in medical and surgical research included among those distinguished Americans who are listed in "Who's Who in America," and in "Who's Who in Surgery in America."

Within the confines of Greenbrier are represented all of the principal medical and surgical specialties. There is available to the people of Greenbrier all of the therapeutic measures known to medical science and such special treatment as hydro-therapy, electro-therapy, physio-therapy, etc.

Conveniently located hospitals are found throughout the county. These are staffed by men who have had the most recent medical training. Men who prior to entering upon the study of medicine had completed four years in an accredited high school and had then taken two or four years in an academic collegiate course. After graduation in medicine they served one or more years as internes in a hospital approved for interne service.

But notwithstanding the availability of the best of hospital service we still have the country doctor with us who renders a most indispensable service. He often travels on horseback or a-foot ministering to the sick and afflicted as of old. Along with the administering of his remedies he dispenses cheer, inspires hope, and renders sympathy to those who are sick and afflicted or in distress because of the illness of loved ones. He has that same resourcefulness and human touch as did his predecessors of years gone by. Many and varied are his experiences. Some are humorous, others pathetic, all of human interest. He is equal to every emergency.

When we remember that the country doctor renders ninety-five per cent of the medical service of the country one can appreciate how large a place he fills.

With the rapid progress made since the beginning of the present century we predict that he who reads these lines one hundred sixty years hence will regard our present accomplishments as puny compared with what will have been accomplished by 2088 A. D.

Early Industries of Greenbrier

"Tommie Henning" Spinning Wheel

THE EARLY PIONEERS were industrious. Pioneers have to work! Naturally, many of the tasks we have done for us today had to be performed by father and mother.

It was not long, however, before certain of the settlers were earning their living by catering to the wants of their fellows. Their workmanship was good, as is most hand labor. Perhaps the most picturesque of the early industries was the making of spinning wheels, and certainly the outstanding maker of these wheels in this part of the country was "Old Tommie" Henning.

The girls of a hundred years ago did not practice their music lessons on the piano; instead, they sang to the gentle hum of the spinning wheel. As an early poet wrote:

Their harps were Henning's spinning wheels
By wooden plectrums smitten;
Can a single chord those spindles hummed
By any bard be written.
* * * * * *
The flaxen webs . . . what came of them?
Why, Grandma used the best,
And Grandpa wore tow-linen suits . . .
Coat, pantaloons, and vest.

Until the turn of the century, one to a dozen "Henning Split-Bottom Chairs" could be found in nearly every home in the Greenbrier region. On a foot lathe: "Old Tommie" made the first twelve dozen chairs "Old Jimmie" Caldwell used when he took charge of the White Sulphur Springs in 1812. Nearly every year Mr. Henning filled another large order fofr chairs for the Old White.

"Old Tommie" was also a noted cabinet maker and house painter. Matthew V. Peers, Josiah Osborne, James and Elijah Dyches, and several of his own sons and nephews all served apprenticeships under him in one or more of these trades.

In 1815, Mr. Henning moved into Lewisburg, where he bought a little two-room log house from Rev. John Pennell. From time to time he made additions, until it contained as many as thirteen rooms. Later it became the residence and large furniture factory of Richard Thomas. "Old Tommie" died at the home of Samuel Gilkerson at the age of eighty-nine.

The art and craftmanship of hand manufacture of spinning wheels, cabinet making, chair making, painting, and decorating were handed down unto the third generation as witness some of the interesting advertisements from old newspapers.

The Lewisburg Chronicle, published by Mauzy & Gilmer, in its issue of Thursday, February 10, 1853, carried the following advertisement, as peculiar and original as ads were in those days:

Great Discovery
in
CHAIR MAKING

The subscriber claims to be the inventor of a plan, whereby split-bottom chairs may be made to last as long again as the best chairs made in the old way. They are so formed, also, as not to sink in the seat, as chairs usually do. Call at the old stand of Thomas Henning, Sen., and see specimens.

WASH G. HENNING

June 24nd, 1852.

The miller also played his part in early industry. Probably the settlers first used the Indian method of bolting corn and wheat. Then there sprang up what was really the first industry west of the Alleghenies—the custom miller. Water mill sites were important. A common clause in early deeds was "including mill seats, if any."

Anthony Hutsonpiller built on Milligan's Creek, about 1783 or 1784. Franklin Tinchor built the first grist mill in Blue Sulphur District. In Ronceverte, in 1795, Thomas Edgar erected a small water mill.

The tavern keeper, of course, did his best to make travelers comfortable so they would spread the fame of his hostelry.

Richard Tyree built the Long Ordinary, later known as the "Long Ornery," in Lewisburg about 1800. It was on the west side of Court Street near the corner of main. David Tuckwiller's famous tavern stood two miles west of Lewisburg. Drovers congregated here in great numbers. "Here, probably for the first and last time in their lives, livestock enjoyed the luxury of a barn built of brick."

As part of the development of the Greenbrier Land Company, a Market House was built in Lewisburg "between the courthouse and jail, where the natural spring was handy to water the stock." There the cattle were sorted into pens, graded and classified, before being driven to the eastern markets.

A quotation giving statistics on Lewisburg, taken from Joseph Martin's "Gazeteer of Virginia." 1835, will give a good idea as to what industries flourished then:

". . . 6 mercantile stores, 1 printing office issuing a weekly paper, 2 tanyards, 3 saddlers, 4 blacksmith shops, 2 coppersmiths and tin plate workers, 3 brick layers, 4 house carpenters, 4 tailor shops, 2 cabinet makers, 2 watch and clock makers, 2 wagon makers, and 3 hotels . . . Population about 750 persons; of whom 7 are attorneys and 3 regular physicians."

The Coming of the Iron Horse

THE Board of Public Works of the State of Virginia in 1855, realizing that railways would supplant the canals of the nation, authorized the construction of the Covington & Ohio Railroad through and across the Alleghaney Mountains; having in mind its extension at some future time to the western boundaries of the State—as it then existed—along the Ohio River.

Regardless of topography and at enormous first cost this Board decided to adopt the route that would bring the railway through Greenbrier County — because the White Sulphur Springs are located high up in these mountains in this county. The Engineer intrusted with the location of the railway had wisely planned it with easy grades on bold alignment.

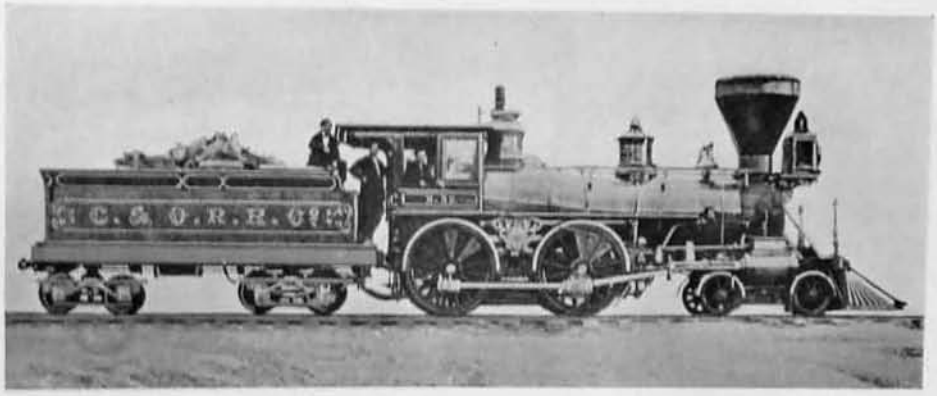
The work was but partially completed when the War between the States stopped further construction.

When that long conflict was over, Greenbrier County had become a part of the new State of West Virginia and Collis P. Huntington in 1868 formed the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, which resumed construction and completed the road in 1873 to Huntington, which was named in his honor. The rails, however, were laid to the White Sulphur Springs and trains operated to that place over several stretches of temporary track around and over tunnels and high embankments for a short time before the line was open for traffic farther west.

It is an interesting fact that no trans-Appalachian railway north or south of this famous crossing has ever been built that is comparable to its easy grades on the eastern slope of the mountains.

In 1902 the C. & O. Railway Company built a railway from a point near Ronceverte that follows the Greenbrier River to Durban in Pocahontas County where connections are made with the Western Maryland Railway.

Subsequently a railway was built by private parties from Sandstone on New River to the extensive coal fields in the western part of this county and this line was subsequently acquired by the C. & O. Railway Company—which together with the New York Central Railway Company made extensions and other connections for the further development of these great coal deposits in Greenbrier County and to provide ample transportation facilities for the movement of commodities that abound in that region.



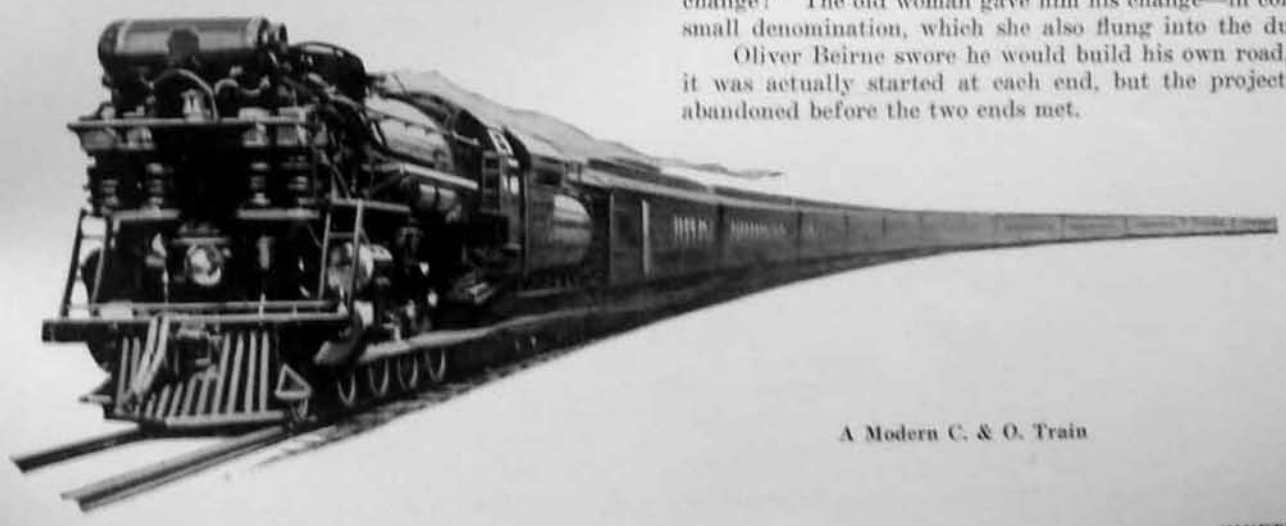
Old C. & O. Engine No. 32

The main line of the C. & O. has for many years past been unexcelled in its superb passenger train service and the dependability of its freight traffic movement.

"BEIRNE'S FOLLY"

An interesting bit of early history concerns Oliver Beirne, owner of Sweet Springs. On one of his numerous trips to Old White he was angered because the old woman at the toll gate insisted that he pay. Finally, he tossed a large bill into the dust, and said, "Now give me my change!" The old woman gave him his change—in coins of small denomination, which she also flung into the dust.

Oliver Beirne swore he would build his own road, and it was actually started at each end, but the project was abandoned before the two ends met.



A Modern C. & O. Train

"It's the Limestone on the Hoof"

PURE bred Shorthorn cattle were the first of the modern beef breeds introduced into Virginia and subsequently West Virginia. Messrs. Gough and Miller, according to the most authentic records, introduced Shorthorn cattle into West Virginia in 1783 and into that part of Virginia, afterwards West Virginia, Hardy County in 1795.

"Morlunda Masterstroke"
(Oscar Nelson and Son)

George and Felix Renick moved from Hardy County to Chillocothe, Ohio, and established a herd of Shorthorn cattle there from cattle they secured in Hardy County. In 1805 George Renick drove the first fat cattle from Ohio to Baltimore and in 1817 Felix Renick drove 100 head of fat Shorthorn steers to Philadelphia.

In the meantime Shorthorn bulls from the Hardy County herds were brought into Greenbrier County long before the Civil War and before 1830 steers were being driven from the Greenbrier Valley to Baltimore, and Philadelphia markets and later for export to the English markets. These steers were of Shorthorn breeding and the production of three, four, and even five years old grass fat cattle for export persisted until the English markets began to draw their beef supplies from the Argentine between 1880 and 1890.

"Count Max" (Wilson Brothers)

No authentic records are available of Shorthorn breeders who maintained registered herds of cattle before 1855. Between 1855 and 1857, B. F. Renick, Samuel C. Ludington and Achilles Rogers all of Greenbrier Count, Virginia (now West Virginia), established herds of registered Shorthorns.

Mr. B. F. Renick purchased the bulls Breckenridge 1776, Chiefton 1345 and Fillmore 1553, from Benjamin Warfield, Lexington, Kentucky, and the bull Capulet 1326 from Dr. Breckenridge of Fayette County, Kentucky. Mr. Renick maintained a herd of from ten to fifteen cows for more than 20 years and sold many good bulls throughout the county and state.

Mr. Rogers starting his herd at the same time as F. Renick also bred Shorthorn cattle for more than 20 years. In 1865 he and his brother, A. J. Rogers, formed the Virginia Shorthorn Association. This organization lasted only a few years. The Rogers Brothers built up their herd to over 30 cows between 1869 and 1873. They made numerous purchases of Messrs. Warfield, E. H. Bedford, R. A. Alexander and Josh Cunningham, all foremost breeders in Kentucky, then the center of the best in Shorthorn cattle. This herd perhaps had a greater influence than any other early herd in giving Greenbrier County a reputation for good cattle.

Samuel C. Ludington never had many registered females. His efforts were confined largely to breeding and advocating the use of purebred Shorthorn bulls on native cows for the production of steers for the export trade.

In 1869 Mr. Ludington exhibited a 4000 pound Shorthorn steer at the Lewisburg Fair. This was the largest steer ever produced in the State. This steer was from a Shorthorn cow owned by George W. Buster of Blue Sulphur Springs. Mr. Buster sold him to Joseph Jarrett who used him as one of an ox team, but the steer quickly outgrew his mate and Mr. Jarrett sold him to Mr. Ludington. After his exhibition in 1869, George W. Peyton, manager of the White Sulphur Springs, bought him for $500.00. He was too heavy and fat to travel and a special wagon pulled by six oxen was used to transport him to White Sulphur.

Andrew McLaughlin of Lewisburg founded his herd in 1894 with the purchase of a bull and three females from the herd of William Warfield, a son of Benjamin Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. McLaughlin's herd was continued after his death by his son, Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, up until recently. The record of this herd in the hands of father and son is a most excellent one both from the number of excellent animals produced and the show record attained.

M. P. Farrier and Son founded their herd in 1898 with a bull purchased from the McLaughlin herd and three females from the P. S. Lewis and Son's herd of Point Pleasant. The Lewis herd was an excellent one and is being continued by C. C. Lewis and Sons. The Farrier and Son herd at the time of its dispersal had attained a high degree of excellence. At the dispersal sale of this herd in 1907 C. G. Rader, of Frankford, Rev. R. L. Telford and J. B. Sydenstricker of Lewisburg all started good herds.

"Brawith Master Junior"
(Oscar Nelson and Son)

The herd of Wilson Brothers

Oscar Nelson, Morlunda Farms, Lewisburg

was founded in 1910 with the purchase of a cow from J. B. Sydenstricker that had descended from the Farrier and Son herd. Additions to the Wilson Brothers herd were secured from Buckland Hall Farms of Virginia, the Thomas Brothers, of Kentucky and Carpenter and Ross of Mansfield, Ohio.

The herd of Tuckwiller Brothers, Lewisburg, was established in 1915 with the purchase of several cows and a bull from the noted herd of W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Additions to the herd were secured from breeders in Missouri, and in 1929 this herd was increased to 30 head of breding females.

In 1916, Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, C. G. Rader, J. B. Sydenstricker, Tuckwiller Brothers, and Wilson Brothers instituted a local Shorthorn Show, with the idea of stimulating the breeders to further herd improvement. The initial show was satisfactory to the breeders and of great interest to the general public. Each year saw the attendance increase until 1920, the year prior to the organization of the Greenbrier Valley Fair when over 3000 spectators from within and without the State were present.

The need and demand for an Agricultural Fair was evident. The above named group of breeders invited interested citizens of Ronceverte and Lewisburg to join them and the present Fair resulted. Shorthorns had again led the way.

Following the establishment of the Fair in 1921, S. P. Preston, Lewisburg; Lloyd Heavener, Lewisburg; Edgar Dixon, Organ Cave; S. W. Kin-

(Continued on Page 34)

General Robert E. Lee on His Favorite Mount, "Traveller."

The picture reproduced here was made from an original presented to Capt. James W. Johnston for Christmas, 1895, by an old friend and fellow soldier, Joseph M. Broun. With it went the following message:

"To James W. Johnston, from his old comrade, Joseph M. Broun,
in memory of the 60th Virginia Infantry, C. S. A.

"This horse was bred by you in Greenbrier County, Virginia; was sold by you to me in the fall of 1861, in camp on Sewell Mountain, Virginia, and was sold by me Feby., 1862 in camp near Pocotaligo, to General Robt. E. Lee. He became Gen. Lee's favorite war horse. This picture was taken from life after the war at Lexington, Va.

(Signed) J. M. B. Christmas 1895.

Of Traveller, his original owner, Capt. J. W. ("Dick") Johnston, wrote as follows:

"'Traveller' was a stylish, big-headed fellow, that always attracted attention. He had a rapid, springy walk, high spirit, bold carriage and muscular strength. He needed neither whip nor spur, and would walk 5 or 6 miles an hour over rough mountain roads with his rider holding him in check by a tight rein. Moved with vim and eagerness as soon as mounted; was about 16 hands high; weight about 1,100-lb.; was quiet, good disposition; loved to be petted, and was just as intelligent as possible for a dumb brute to be; was a Confederate Grey; deep chest, short back, strong haunches, flat legs, small head, broad forehead, delicate ears, quick eye, black mane and tail.

"There was no end to his endurance of toil, hunger, thirst, heat, cold, and all the suffering through which he passed."

—J. W. JOHNSTON.

Hereford Cows (Oscar Nelson and Son)

Dairy Cattle, Horses and Sheep

Dairying

THE FIRST SETTLERS brought their cows for their milk and butter. This of course was consumed in the home. The milk products consisted of cream, butter, and "baughnaughelaughber" "smear ease" (Casein) or cottage cheese. After the cows were "fresh" and a little butter was produced in excess of home needs the "patties" were traded in at the country store for "coffee and sugar."

As the areas of grazing land were extended the tendency was to emphasize the raising of beef cattle and while this is still the principal agricultural "crop" we find beginnings of the dairy industry in the eighties and nineties of the last century. A number of creameries were established to which the farmer took his milk for "separation," the skimmed milk returned to feed the hogs, and the cream was churned into butter.

The methods of handling the cream and butter were crude. The early "creameries" were located at Frankford, Lewisburg and other places. They were financial failures and so passed out and for a number of years the dairy industry was dormant but beginning with the early years of the present century it began to revive.

Today a large number of modern up to the minute dairies are found in the Greenbrier Valley and they are operating successfully under efficient management.

There are many reasons why the dairy industry should succeed in this area. In the first place the Greenbrier Valley *BLUE-GRASS area is larger than that of the state of Kentucky!* It includes areas in the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers.

Chemical analysis shows that by weight the dried substance of Greenbrier blue-grass is 17% protein. Proteins is the most expensive item in any diet, fats second and carbohydrates third. Greenbrier blue-grass is recognized as one of the best of fat producers since the sheep and cattle fattened on it bring as good prices as those finished for market on grain from other sections of the United States.

Another factor bearing on the success of the dairy industry in the blue-grass area of the Greenbrier Valley is that iodine is found in such quantities in the blue-grass that it occurs in the milk of cows which graze on it in sufficient quantity to act as a preventitive of goitre.

The limestone area of the Greenbrier Valley was once the bed of a warm sea. That it was warm is evidenced by the fact that coral deposits abound. On coral reefs sea weed abound, the source of iodine.

Physicians have observed that the presence of the iodine in springs and limestone wells in this area prevent goitre and that the water from these sources is of value in curing goitre contracted elsewhere. Iodine springs are found in the area. A notable one it as Old Salt Sulphur near Union, Monroe County.

Since the Greenbrier Valley shipping points are only twelve to fifteen hours distant from the populous centers of the endemic "goitre belt" of the Great Lakes region which extends from Buffalo, including Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, to Chicago, the milk could easily be shipped to these centers for distribution and sold at a price that would insure a handsome profit to say nothing of the health giving values to the people of these cities.

Horses

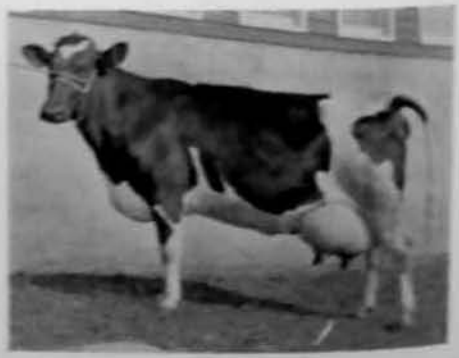
From the time the first settler came to the Greenbrier Valley it has been known for its fine horses. In the early days the horses were of the general utility type. They were of medium weight and were used to ride, drive and work. Later two types were found. The work type or draft horse which was still of the medium weight class and the riding-driving combination. Today three types are found work horse, saddle horses, and driving horses (trotters). The draft horse type is still characterized by the fact that the majority of farm work horses are of the medium weight type although there are a number of the heavy type found on some of the farms in the more level areas and in the lumber camps.

Probably the reason the farmers have never come to a more general use of the heavy work horse is because he has not the nimbleness of the lighter horse, and is not therefore able to get about over the hills as well as his lighter brother.

(Continued on Page 35)

"Abbey Waite Spotlight"
Holstein Yearling Bull
(Morningside Farm—Guy B. Montgomery)

"Valor Foremost"
Guernsey Bull
(E. M. Johnson)



"Ormsby Pieben Homestead"
Holstein Cow
(Morningside Farm—Guy B. Montgomery)

Greenbrier's Famous Fairs

THE Greater Greenbrier County Fair, held annually on the beautiful Fair Grounds midway between Lewisburg and Ronceverte, is the modern edition of the first fair held in Lewisburg eighty years ago.

The Greenbrier Agricultural Society's lot was the site of the original fair. It was situated in the northeastern part of town, near a small skirt of woodlands on the plot where Greenbrier Military School now stands. The first fair was small, and rather on the rustic order. There was no grand stand. One main building housed the products of the farm, garden, loom and shop.

O. W. Kittinger, of Alderson, recalling that first fair which he attended in 1858, with his father, as a small boy eight years of age, says, "I saw there many fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs confined in rail pens. The hucksters sold sweet cider and ginger cakes in the fence corners with green brush thrown over the top. Among the livestock I saw for the first time Traveler, General Lee's iron gray war horse, when he was a yearling colt. This colt had taken first premium and had a blue ribbon tied to his halter. Traveler became the most famous war horse in America, for he carried General Lee safely through many a hard-fought battle of the Civil War and outlived his master to move in the funeral procession, draped with a Confederate flag. He was bred by Mr. Andrew Johnson near the Blue Sulphur Spring. I also saw, at the same fair, the first sewing machine brought to Greenbrier. It was a Howe machine bought by Mrs. David Creigh. The fair ground was enclosed by a high rail fence with an old time farm gate for entrance. The admission was twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children, but they had neither a race track or race horses."

The next fair held in Greenbrier was in Lewisburg in 1869. It was at this fair that the famous Ludington steer was exhibited. The steer weighed 4000 pounds, and was said to be the largest in the world. It was raised by Mr. Jarrett, in Blue Sulphur District. It was sold to Samuel C. Ludington, who disposed of it to Mr. Peyton, manager of "The Old White." It was said that "the steer was so broad across the back that a half-bushel of shelled corn would be poured on it and not a grain would roll off."

The second fair held in the county was at North Alderson about 1877. It was located on a tract of land now owned by Camp Greenbrier.

Mr. James Mann, of Alderson, was President.

The Sulky Racer

Mr. Isaac Bare, Chief of Police, rode over the grounds on horseback to preserve order.

The location was an excellent one, on a good tract of land on the north bank of the Greenbrier River. However, the fair failed after the second year. It did not seem to be developing into a paying investment, and the stockholders were anxious to get out.

Greenbrier's next fairs were held just out of Lewisburg on the road leading to Ronceverte, in 1892 and 1893. At "The Greenbrier Industrial Exposition, 1895," the directors were: Wm. R. Dotson, Silas B. Mason, John J. Echols, Sam'l H. Austin, John Driscol, J. M. Sydenstricker, George Law, Harvey J. Handley, John H. Crawford, Henry T. Bell, John W. Arbuckle.

John B. Sydenstricker is president today of the Great Greenbrier Valley Fair, a worthy successor to the fairs of yesterday.

The Great Greenbrier Valley Fair is West Virginia's largest, the acknowledged equal of many state fairs. It is held each year during the week previous to Labor Day.

R. H. Tuckwiller is vice-president, C. E. Boone is treasurer, and W. L. Talbcott is secretary. Directors include J. B. Sydenstricker, R. H. Tuckwiller, S. P. Preston, H. B. Moore, C. E. Boone, Dr. J. W. Compton, Ed. L. Blake, C. G. Rader, and H. B. Wilson.

(Continued on Page 35)

The Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds

The Freedom of the Press

THE WESTERN ERA.

Lewisburg Chronicle.

Early Greenbrier County Newspapers

IN 1820, Joseph F. Caldwell started the first newspaper in Greenbrier County, in the Old Stone Lodge in Lewisburg. His *The Virginia Palladium and Pacific Monitor* continued until 1830. Joseph Waggoner was "printer's devil" and Capt. James Cox was the carrier boy.

Other papers published in the county:

Edward B. Bailey's *The Alleghanian*, March 14, 1831. Name changed, after three years, to *The Lewisburg Alleghanian*. Date of discontinuance unknown.

James Bowyer Caldwell's *The Western Enquirer*, November, 1837.

Joseph S. E. Smith's *The Western Whig*, 1842.

J. A. Harmon's and John S. T. Smith's *The Lewisburg Observer*, 1844. Had many owners, suspended at beginning of Civil War.

Charles Hamilton's, William F. Ferish's, and Joseph C. Crane's *The Western Era*, 1850. Later, *The Greenbrier Weekly Era*. Crane was the leading spirit in this enterprise, and eventually became sole owner. Sold in 1860 to John S. Johnson and Adam C. Snyder, who published it until June, 1861.

John G. Alderson's *The Greenbrier Independent*, in 1859, suspended publication in May, 1861. With Archibald W. Folk, publication resumed in 1866. In June, 1873, George T. Argabrite purchased half interest. Col. Thomas Hanmer Dennis and Mr. Argabrite were partners many years. Mr. Dennis sold in 1917 to Jesse L. Hern. Mason C. Brackman became a partner in 1921. *The Independent* was incorporated as a publishing company in 1927, and continues today under the management of Jesse L. Hern and George Werkheiser, editor, in its 72nd year of continuous publication.

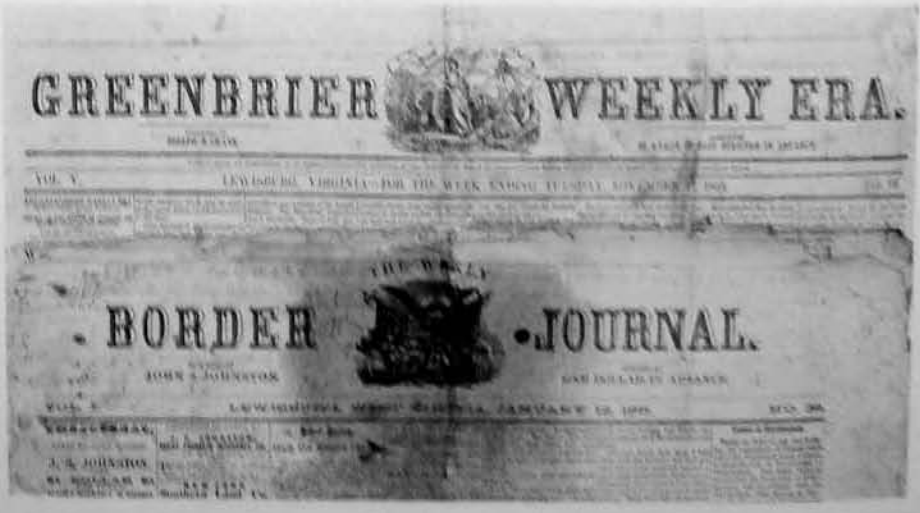
S. R. Patton, J. Geo. Reynolds, Col. C. T. Smith and others started the *Greenbrier Valley Democrat* at Ronceverte in 1897. J. S. McWhorter of Lewisburg was once in active charge. Howard Templeton moved it to White Sulphur Springs, where he operated the *White Sulphur Sentinel* until he died. *The Sentinel* has been operated by A. E. Huddleton, Paul Van Stavern, and (now) Charles Lockhard.

The Greenbrier Dispath is owned by J. Alfred Taylor of Fayetteville.

Ronceverte's first paper was the *Ronceverte News*, started about 1885 by Richard Burke. J. W. Hess became a partner. Wm. B. Blake, Sr., bought Burke's interest, later bought from Hess. The paper became *The Valley Messenger and News*, was absorbed by *The West Virginia News*. This paper was established December 11, 1897. On January 1, 1905, Wm. B. Blake, Jr., became a partner. In 1920 the senior editor retired, Ed. L. Blake became the partner, and the paper is now owned and published by the Blake Brothers.

Oscar A. Price founded the *Ronceverte Times*, 1912. It was edited by Lorie C. Quinn, Jr., of Crisfield, Md., and Arthur S. Woodhouse of Staunton, Va., and suspended in 1916.

Other Lewisburg papers include *The Lewisburg Times*, W. H. Simms and F. M. Frazier, September 1865, for two years; *The Border Journal*, John S. Johnson, A. D. Butt, A. C. Liggett, 1869-1871; *The Greenbrier*, Richard Burke and S. T. McBride, 1873, six months; *The Record*, A. C. Liggett and S. R. Patton, 1878—became W. A. Frantz's *The Criterion* in 1880; suspended, 1881, merged with Alderson *Enterprise*.


GREENBRIER WEEKLY ERA.

THE WEEKLY BORDER JOURNAL.

Typical Examples of Early Publications

The Credit of the County

NO STRONGER STATEMENT can be made about any man than the old saying "his word is as good as his bond!"

Such a man was Greenbrier County's first "official" banker—Alexander Ferdinand Mathews, of Lewisburg.

From all that can be gathered from old records and word-of mouth passed down through the years, it seems likely that the original settlers in the county had no need of a banker, although they did do business on a credit basis, when necessary, every man knowing whom he might trust and acting accordingly. When a man's crops failed, he received help from his neighbors with no thought of interest due. When his neighbors needed help, he repaid them, giving full measure running over.

As time ran on, a central clearing house was badly needed. Someone in whom the people had confidence, some place where money might be obtained by energetic, capable citizens with laudable ambition to better themselves, to build for their descendants — these became necessary.

Alex F. Mathews

Alex F. Mathews

The need was met by one of Greenbrier's most dignified distinguished, and respected men—Alex F. Mathews.

He was the second son of Mason and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Mathews. His elder brother was Henry Mason Mathews, Greenbrier's first Governor of West Virginia. He was born November 13, 1838, and he died December 18, 1906, at the age of 68 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

He was educated at the old Lewisburg Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating shortly before the Civil War with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army. He served on the Staff of General Wise, and the record shows that on Aug. 11, 1861, he held the rank of Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. He was relieved from duty with the 59th Virginia Regiment on June 22, 1863.

On December 28, 1865, he married Miss Laura Gardner, of Christiansburg, Va. Their children were Mason, Charles Gardner, Mary Miller, Eliza Patton, Maud, Florence, and Henry.

Alex Mathews was the leading figure in founding the Bank of Lewisburg, which opened for business on July 29, 1871. The thirty-three year old banker was president or a director of the bank continuously until his death. Among those who worked with him in starting the financial institution which still enjoys the confidence of Greenbrier were Judge Adam Snyder and Judge Homer A. Holt.

Alex's brother, Joseph William, was the first cashier of the bank. He held this office until his death in 1897.

For many years, Lewisburg had the only bank between Staunton and Charleston.

The First National Bank of Ronceverte is the second oldest bank in the present Greenbrier County. It was founded in 1888 and became a national bank in 1890.

Saving the Credit

An interesting financial story concerns an Old Man Brooghy, of Pocahontas, who refused to lose faith in the Confederate Cause. He made and sold many canes, willingly accepting Confederate money. He believed depreciation was the scheme of a few men who meant to redeem all they could get at face value.

Col. Joel McPherson, Greenbrier County Clerk, signed a great deal of County Script. Old Man Brooghy entered the office one day several years after the war. He had a heavy walking stick, two Big Bowie knives, and two navy six-shooters—and hundreds of dollars in Greenbrier County script for redemption.

Col. Joel tried to reason with Brooghy, but it was no use. Finally, he said, "Why, my dear sir, I have no funds with which to pay you. . . . Those things were to be paid in Confederate money, anyhow. That was all we had in those days."

"Well, that's what I want," said Brooghy. "Old Confederate money is good enough for me!"

The Colonel sighed in relief, and in a few minutes the credit of the county was saved.

Birthplace of Alex F. Mathews at Frankford
Now Home of Miss Mattie Tyree

The Greenbrier Valley Bank, Lewisburg

Early Timbering in the Greenbrier Valley

Logs on the Greenbrier at Ronceverte

IN THE trackless forests of the region west of the Alleghenies were stands of virgin hard and soft woods that from the 1880's to the present day have given rise to timbering and lumber manufacturing interests which have kept the state in the foremost rank of lumber producing areas.

West Virginia lies in the midst of the greatest hardwood producing section in the eastern United States. More than three-fourths of its timber is hardwood, although at higher elevations large bodies of softwoods are found.

The earliest logging and timbering development on a large scale came to the Greenbrier Valley in 1883, when the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company opened the largest softwood manufacturing plant in the United States. It operated until 1908.

During those days, the Greenbrier River was harnassed with dams, cribs, booms, pockets and equipment at Ronceverte to receive and store the endless millions of logs cut from the mountains of upper Greenbrier and Pocahontas sections and floated down to feed the ravenous and unending whirling buzzing saws. They had a capacity of 110,000 board feet per day.

The beginning of the logging and timbering on the Greenbrier River came with the arrival in Ronceverte of Col. Cecil C. Clay, of New York State. He was a close friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Clay brought the first log drive from Pocahontas County. Among the tallest, finest trees in this group were the timbers used in the construction of the "Big Mill" at Ronceverte.

Many of the old rivermen were famous for their feats of strength and daring. In the days when they navigated the Greenbrier, there were such hazards to arks, rafts, and drives as the Bird Mill Dam, near Rorer; Marlin Ford at Marlinton; Break Neck at Beard; Copper Head Rocks and Davy's Run at Droop Mountain; Sliding Bend; Anthonys Rocks; the island at the mouth of Beaver Creek; the Buckley Rocks above the mouth of Swago; and many others.

Bridges at the time were at Marlinton, Falling Spring Anthony, and Caldwell, and occasionally a pier of one or more of these structures would be rammed.

John Buckley, one of the most famous rivermen of the Greenbrier, aged yet active, still lives at his home near Buckeye, Pocahontas County. Other famous rivermen were Charley Callison, John Callison, George W. McCollom, John Rorke, Capt. John Peters, and Capt. Lakin.

During twenty years of timbering and logging in the Greenbrier Valley, it is estimated that 800,000,000 feet of lumber were produced by the "Big Mill" at Ronceverte. The two enormous yards adjacent to this maintained mill once held 20,000,000 feet of lumber, and millions upon millions of shingles, lath, and pickets.

In September, 1908, the last log in the mill pond was cut, the "Big Mill" shut down, and the softwood lumber business passed into the realm of memory. Today the river booms are gone, the cribs are mere piles of rock, the mill has been pulled down and carted away, the dams have been torn out, and the Old Greenbrier, once the maddening course of the riverman's tempestous life, passes untrombled on its way to the sea. And where once stood the old mill, with a whistle that shook the earth at four-thirty each morning there is now a quiet corn field and a beautiful park and playground.

The immense plant of the Meadow River Lumber Company, at Rainelle, in western Greenbrier, is the largest hardwood lumber manufacturing plant in the world. It is a worthy member of a great industry, successor to the pioneer project of the Greenbrier Valley. Its workmen are still cutting the virgin hardwood from the fasstnesses of mountains that have guarded this county for centuries, and through its operations Greenbrier County trees are turned into buildings for mankind all over the nation.

Old Loggers

The Pioneer in Quest of Power

THE PIONEER settled himself on some land and immediately set about the business of wrestling from the wilderness a living for his family. It was not long before manual power was insufficient for his needs.

Mills—that was the answer! Mills, run by the water power so plentiful in Greenbrier.

First of all, he used this water to build grist mills, to grind wheat and corn. Many of these mills were built in old Greenbrier.

The Thomas Edgar mill in Ronceverte, while not the earliest, has enjoyed a most interesting history. The original mill was located in a ravine, and the dam was furnished with water from the "Bruce Hollow" creek. Indians destroyed this mill, and Archer, a son of Thomas, rebuilt. This mill, too, was destroyed. Later this same enterprise was moved to the banks of Greenbrier River. Ronceverte Mills, Inc., is the present day successor.

Among the early mills were the Franklin Tinchor grist mill in Blue Sulphur district, for grinding corn only; Esau Ludington's mill in what is now Frankford district; Col. John Stuart's grist mill at the mouth of Milligan's Creek; James Coggin's mill on Little Clear Creek; John Wooden's mill on Sinking Creek, near Williamsburg; and Livesay's Mill, in the Richlands.

The early miller had his troubles.

One of the earliest grist mills in this section was built about the year 1785 by Frederick Gromer. It was a rude log building with a single run of burrs upon which were ground both corn and wheat, but the latter was not bolted. About the year 1788 Mr. Gromer erected a powder mill and for years supplied the surrounding country with powder. On a certain occasion he sent a colored woman and boy to the mill to see about some matter; it was dark and they thoughtlessly entered the mill with a lighted candle, the powder ignited and the report of the explosion rang out among the mountains. The building was torn to bits; the boy was killed instantly and the woman died a few days later from injuries received. A man named Robert Patton was afterwards killed by an explosion in the same mill. Mr. Gromer also erected a saw mill, the group comprising an early industry on Second Creek.

Some time after the people of this section were made happy by the opening of the road from Warm Springs to Lewisburg about 1783 or 1784, Anthony Hutsompiller built a grist mill on Milligan's Creek. Dr. McElhenney was a good customer of this mill for years, and he was very fond of the miller. The location was picturesque. The mill was about six miles from Lewisburg. Dr. McElhenney, as a special reward for those students who were well behaved, allowed them to take turns, on successive Saturdays, riding his horse to Hutsompiller's Mill for the weekly grist. It was a favorite gathering place for people of the section. Many a man rode in from miles away and loitered as long as possible exchanging small talk with his fellows while the jovial miller served as friendly host.

Later, the mill became known as "Bunger's Mill," and Joseph H. Bunger operated it until 1906. Not a trace of the old foundation and the mill dam stones remain.

Water-power saw mills were also located in Greenbrier. In Blue Sulphur district, John Piercy built in 1818. In Anthony's Creek district, Christopher Hoke had a mill in 1820 which had a capacity of 600 feet per day, a fine day's work in those days.

The old water-power mills have not entirely vanished from Greenbrier. However, with the invention of the steam engine, the people found a new source of power available, and industry took a new lease on life. No longer was it necessary to depend on a good water-mill site in order to be sure of plenty of power.

The next great forward step, one of which the early pioneers did not dream when first they ventured west of the Alleghenies, was the introduction of electricity. Today, rural electrification and municipal power and light facilities have simplified the problem of living.

The quest for power had its humorous angles. It is related that "Old Tommie" Henning made a large Horsepower cog wheel. The wheel was 18 feet in diameter. It was to be used in a room adjoining the one in which it was made. It was too large. The spectators were as much at fault as the workmen. The wheel was removed by tearing out the stone foundation and one side of the room. But this accomplished, there was another problem. Anxiety to have the wheel large enough to run the lathes had caused them to overlook the size of the wheel room, and the walls of this had to be spread out of all proportion to admit of the horse moving around the circle. For many years Richard Thomas used this famous cog-wheel to run the machinery of his furniture factory.

Hutsompiller's Mill on Milligan's Creek

The Black Diamond Empire of Greenbrier

AMONG the group of fields producing high grade smokeless coal from the Southern West Virginia area, the Greenbrier coal mining field is the youngest. It is located principally in Greenbrier, Nicholas and Fayette. The first real attempt at developments was made during the winter of 1920, and the first rail shipment followed in 1921, except some tonnage of record since 1907. Each year the coal produced from this district had met with increasing favor as the large industrial users of coal and the domestic consumers have become acquainted with its particular merit.

The greater portion of the tonnage that is mined in this district comes from the Sewell Seam, with some development in the Beckley, Fire Creek, and Pocahontas Seams. The Sewell, being the most accessible, has been more extensively mined than the others; however, they too, will be developed as rapidly as the market expands, since they are all high-class smokeless coals comparable to the best.

In the thirteen years since 1921, when the first rail shipment was made over the Greenbrier and Eastern Railway, the production per annum has increased from fifty-two thousand tons mined in the first year to approximately two and one-half million tons as a maximum yearly tonnage. This large tonnage has been absorbed partly at tidewater, where it was trans-shipped either for export to foreign countries, for bunker coal, or for coastwise trade; partly in large industrial steam plants; partly by the roalroads for fuel; and the balance by the domestic markets demanding highest quality from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Seaboard.

GREENBRIER COAL is synonymous with high quality smokeless coal. In British Thermal Units it averages approximately fifteen thousand to the pound of fuel, while the average ash content is about three and one-half per cent. Truly this shows the real value and merit in this coal and why the consumer has demanded such large tonnages in the past. This uniformity in heating content and likewise the small variance in the ash content has been recognized by discriminating purchasers.

In 1926 the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, realizing the enormous tonnage available, purchased the Greenbrier and Eastern Railroad together with others and followed these purchases by making improvements and extensions. Later, the C. & O. and the N. Y. C. formed a joint company called the Nicholas, Fayette and Greenbrier Railroad, which absorbed all the rail facilities in this area besides building thirty-three miles of new line. Today, this coal moves out by direct connections to the Chesapeake and Ohio, the New York Central and the Virginian railroads, which distribute it throughout the eastern United States in ever-decreasing time of transit.

There are at present eleven companies in this territory known as Commercial Mines producing coal for shipment by rail, namely: Bellwood Coal Company, Clear Creek Coal Company, Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Company, Greenbrier Fire Creek Coal Company, Imperial Smokeless Coal Company, Johnstown Coal and Coke Company, Leckie Smokeless Coal Company, Low Ash Smokeless Fuel Company, Margarette Coal Corporation, New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, and Raine Lumber and Coal Company. Eight of these are working the Sewell Seam, and three are working lower seams, presumably the Fire Creek. The preparation of stoker coal, the newest innovation in the industry, is receiving the attention of this district, with the newest facilities and proper handling.

—*Drawing by Ashton W. Reniers.*

THE COL. TEAY TAVERN

The first discovery of coal in West Virginia was made along Coal River in 1742 by Peter Salling. St. Albans was once known as Coalsmouth. The acreage above Coal River once belonged to George Washington. The settlement began with a stockade known as Fort Tackett, in 1788. On the west bank of the Coal, James Teays built an early tavern which was famous for years as a hospitable stopping place.

There is a district organization under the name of the Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Operators Association, which had been active in coordinating mining activities and solving the problems affecting their welfare, since the year 1922.

The mining companies, being for the most part large producers, have very modern towns with fine schools, well-built houses and churches. The school facilities include high school buildings, as well equipped as money and science can provide. These advantages impress a community with a morale that bespeaks satisfaction and contentment. They are difficult to supply in many instances, but the mining communities are most fortunate which enjoy them, for the reason that they add to human happiness.

These commercial operators at the present time employ in and around their mines 2,267 employees, which represents a population of approimately 10,000.

In 1936, the companies in this field produced 2,051,382 tons. In 1937 the tonnage was 2,083,809. The best production year was 1930, when 2,185,173 tons were mined. The average production over 17 years has been nearly 2,000,000 tons. The total mined-out tonnage from 1920 to December 1, 1937, is approximately 32,000,000 tons.

The State Department of Mines say we had original reserves of 2,175,000,000 tons. There seems little danger of this generation ever getting cold for the lack of fuel!

The Clear Creek Coal Company

The History of Oil and Gas

THE OIL AND GAS industry has been, for many years, one of the most important industries in the state, with large investments, employing thousands of men, paying regular land rentals and royalties to approximately 200,000 farmers and landowners, supplying over half the population with natural gas service for domestic and industrial uses and contributing large sums to the support of the Federal, State and local governments.

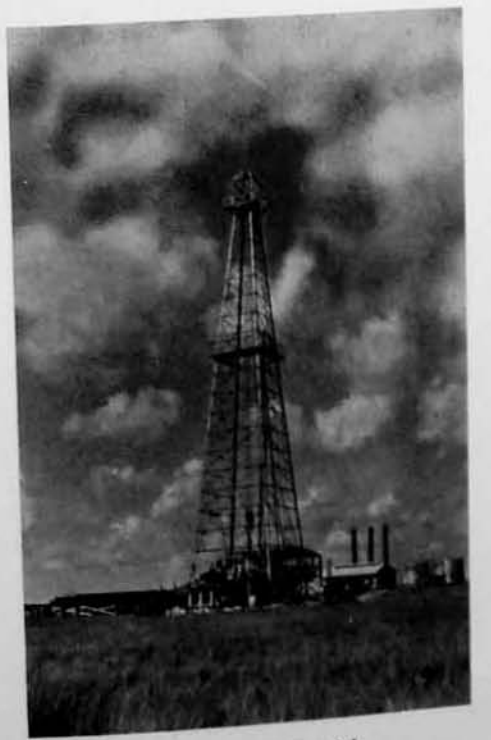
The geology of Greenbrier County is interesting in that all of the principal formations now producing oil and gas in West Virginia appear in regular order within the west and east boundaries of the county.

While a number of shallow wells have been drilled within the present county boundaries, there has not been sufficient drilling to test the deeper producing sands. The well drilled on Greenbrier River about one and one-half miles northeast of Anthony Post Office to a depth of 2,575 feet was about 2,500 feet above the Oriskany horizon where the large gas wells in Kanawha County are now formed.

About one-half of the total oil and gas in West Virginia is produced in the territory which originally comprised Greenbrier County.

Natural gas was found in West West Virginia by the very earliest explorers and settlers. The gas escaped through the fissures of the rock-bound reservoirs and bubbled up in streams and springs. About 1750 a traveler, searching for the Fairfax Stone on the head spring of the Potomac, discovered "one of the curiosities of the great Western World. This was a small stream 'four poles wide and knee deep' in the middle of which 'there was a constant bubbling of waters as if a blowpipe was at work at the bottom. The wind came up with a smell similar to that of stone-coal fire. The guide waded in, held the lock of his rifle near the bubbling part of the spring, and pulled the trigger. It flashed, and that instant a fire was blazing on the surface of the water as large as a yard square and two feet high'."

Old Wooden Derrick. These were finally displaced in most regions, in 1926-27, in favor of the steel derricks for drilling oil and gas wells.



Modern Steel Derrick

United Carbon Company

The celebrated "burning spring" was located on the bank of the Kanawha about six miles above the present city of Charleston. Mathew Arbuckle traversed the valley in 1773 and noted the spring. In 1774 John Floyd, assistant surveyor of Fincastle County, halted there on the way to Kentucky. Thomas Hanson noted in his journal: "April 14 (1774). We proceeded 14 miles down the river, passing by the burning springs—which is one of the wonders of the world. Put a blaze of pine within 3 or 4 inches of the water, and immediately the water will be in a flame, & continue so until it is put out by the force of wind. The Springs are small and boil continually like a pot on the fire; the water is black & has a taste of Notre. The spring never rises above its bank, nor does any water run from it above ground, tho it continually boils up. One of the springs was dry, at the time we were there and the earth in the hole of it was burning."

Later in 1774, General Lewis halted his army there en route to fight Constalk. The soldiers carried back to Virginia stories of the marvel, and in 1775 Samuel Lewis, surveyor of Augusta County, and Leonard Morris surveyed and located the tract of land on which the springs were located for George Washington and General Andrew Lewis. A patent was granted later for the land, signed by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia. Washington referred to the property in his last will: "The tract of which 123 acres is a moiety was taken by General Andrew Lewis and myself, for and on account of a bituminous spring, which it contains, of so inflammable a nature as to burn freely as spirits, and nearly as difficult to extinguish."

The modern development of the gas reserve of the state really began in the Great Kanawha Valley between 1805 and 1808, near the "burning spring."

In 1936, West Virginia produced 3,517,290 barrels of oil and 140,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Recreation and Vacation

COL. JOHN STUART entered a "memorandum" in the first deed book of Greenbrier County on July 15, 1798. His final paragraphs:

"May I here hazard a conjecture that has often occurred to me since I inhabited this place: that nature has designed this part of the world a peaceable retreat for some of his favorite children, where pure morals will be preserved by separating them from other society at so respectful a distance by ridges of mountains; and I sincerely wish time may prove my conjecture rational and true.

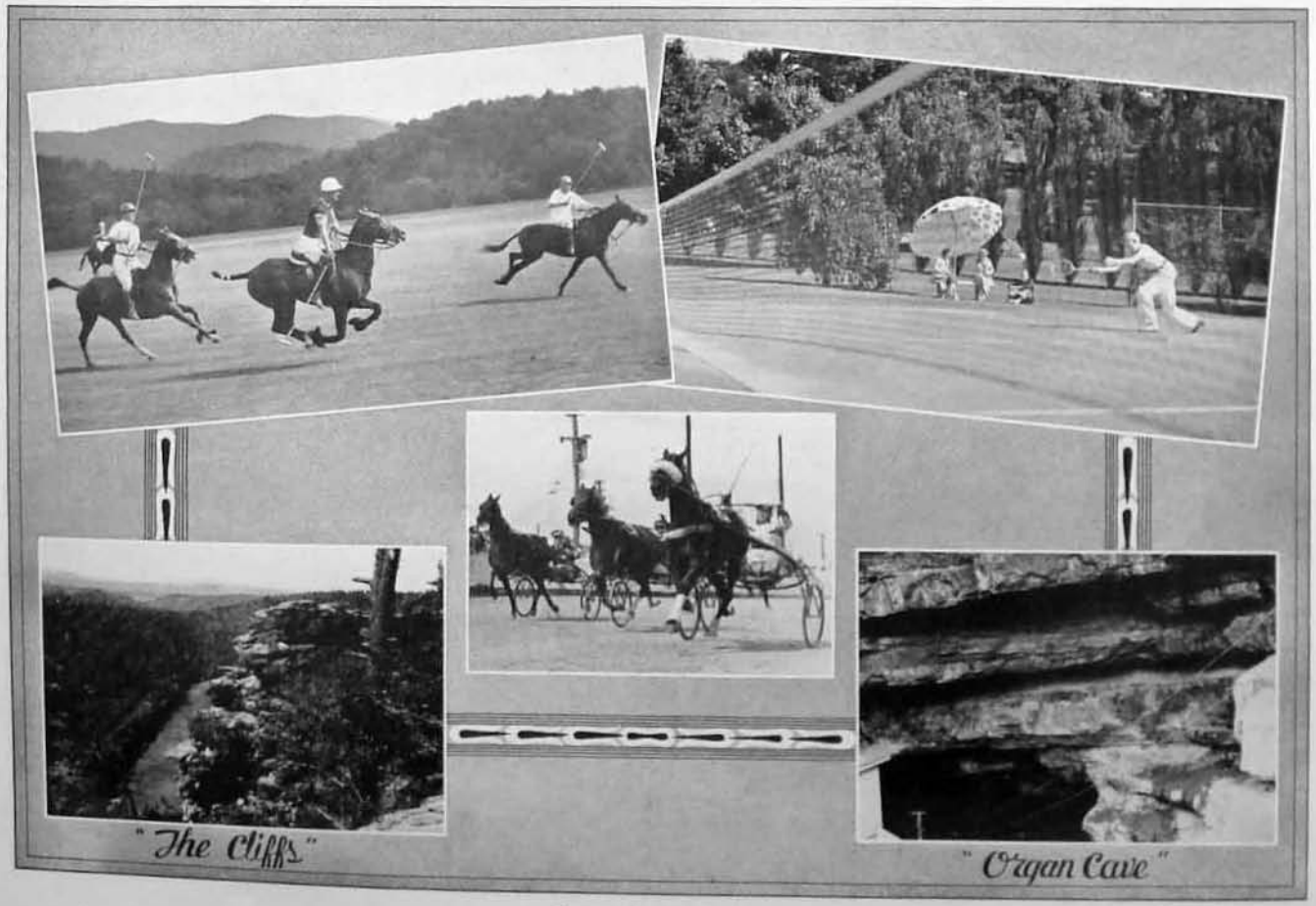
"From the springs of salt water discoverable along our river banks; of iron ore mines pregnant with salt petre, and forests of sugar trees . . . all so amply provided and so easily acquired . . . I have no doubts but the future inhabitants of this county will surely avail themselves of such singular advantages greatly to their comfort and satisfaction, and render them a grateful and happy people."

Morlunda Estate

Greenbrier County is still "a peaceable retreat" and many people from other sections have found it an ideal place for recreation and vacation.

Within the county there are ample facilities for sports. The Greenbrier County Fair still features the trotter races which for so many years have been the favorite of some track fans, and good running races are also there each season. Golf, tennis, polo—these have their followers. The first organized golf club in Amer-

(Continued on Page 49)



Scenes in Greenbrier

Nature Study in Greenbrier

BOTH RESIDENT and transient students of nature have always been enthusiastic about Greenbrier and the region round about. Its natural values have not only been in its coal, limestone quarries, bluegrass, rich soils, lumber, live stock, fishing and hunting, and beautiful scenery. The region has also lured the geologist, the botanist, the anthropologist, and other scientists. Just as Washington made his interesting observations about the "grass to the horse's belly," so others from the earliest times found fascination in the varied forms of nature found here. The German botanist Kim sent his specimens and descriptions back from "Kreenpriar" to the museums of Germany. Geologists took the word "Greenbrier" to designate wherever it might be found that peculiar limestone formation that has the complete underground drainage, the "sink holes" everywhere, the innumerable flints, fossil corals, etc. Scientists came and continue to come to this region to study the geological formations, the rare plants, signs of Indian and pre-Indian life, etc.

One might travel from the Rockey Mountains, over a thousand miles away, to the very edge of this county without leaving the rocks and soils of one geological period—the Pennsylvanian, and then before crossing this county find besides that one the Mississippian, the Devonian, and even the Silurian. The west part of the county has the New River and Pocahontas series of coal beds lying almost horizontal in high sandstone mountains covered with timbers and conveniently cut by streams. Just east of those series lies the Mauch Chunk series in places, with red and green shales that have been easily washed out and left open farming country like that east of Rupert. Again east over sandstone ridges you come to an entirely different type of farm, that lying upon the massive limestone strata of the Greenbrier series, the soil for grass but with many limestone outcrops and therefore often difficult to plow. Here the residual clay gives the finest kind of subsoil for farming, and drainage is never a problem, because the whole country is underdrained by an enormous and as yet unexplored system of caverns. At the eastern edge of this plateau is the Greenbrier River, and east of its we find an entirely different type of mountain, sandstone still with some shale and conglomerate, but having had the strata much disturbed by some great pressures. Some strata in White Rock Mountain are standing on edge. Here begins as you go east the "Ridges Region"—long unbroken ridges with strata dipping so deep that streams come up hot or laden with minerals. Sulphur and calybeate springs are numerous.

Greenbrier River is interesting geologically because it is apparently an "entrenched meander." All these rocks were formed in the bottom of a shallow sea, an extension of the Gulf of Mexico. Mud made shale and slate, sand made sandstone, pebbles made conglomerate, lime-using plants and animals made the limestone, and spaces left by individual sponges, corals, mollusks, etc., filled up and formed flints. Then at several different times the region was uplifted, and again washed and worn down. The river was at one time meandering over a plain here when the plain was slowly lifted and so the river was made to run fast and cut its bed deeper, but the change took place so gradually th the meandering course was not changed, although rap streams are usually rather straight. Another reason th the river lies in so deep a gorge, 500 to 1000 feet below t cliffs and mountain tops on the sides, is that much of i tributary drainage is into it from underground stream which do not tear down its side walls. Some of these strea run for miles underground and even dive undeneath mou tains in their courses.

There is evidence that the French Jesuits first mappe this river, and named it Rio De Ronceverte, River of Gree Briars. This calls attention to the plant life of this regio noted by the earliest explorers and settlers. The varie rocks and soils, both acid (sandy and shaley) and alkalin (limestone), and the varied elevations and configuration afford habitats for about 1000 species of flowering plant and many ferns, horsetails, mosses, lichens, liverworts, etc

There are several species of greenbrier, which is a member of the lily family and springs from a bulb-like root. The region is rather sharply divided into acid and alkaline soils, but the greenbrier is common in both. The same is true of dogwood, redbud, and many interesting wild flowers. The rhododendron, azaleas, and laurel are found only in the acid soils, while the butterfly weed, wild delphinium, and others are found in the limestone region and stop short off when they reach the shale and standstone. Purple rhododrendron is found on certain high cliffs and steep mountains.

Box huckleberry (an evergreen huckleberry), found along the mountains in many places, has received much notice because of the claim that it is the oldest living thing in the world. The plants of a mountain side are often found to be by under connections one great bush that has gradually spread from an ancient center.

Along the shalely mountain sides, especially in the Devonian shales near the White Sulphur Springs, are some rare plants of great interest to visiting botanists. Phlox Buckliei, an evergreen phlox, and bird's-foot violets are not so rare as mountain clover, found on Kate's Mountain and in very few other places in the world.

Another rare plant is Canby's mountain lover, a small shrub, found on top of the ridge above the mouth of Second Creek, and in only eight other places. But the rarest of flowers in this region is the globe flower, found on top of Peter's Mountain in Monroe County and nowhere else in the world.

Among the rarer and more beautiful trees of the Greenbrier region are the ear-leaved magnolia, with its big white blossoms, balsam fir, arbor vitae, fringe, and white walnut.

Many nature students find great interest in the bogs that lie on the flat tops of some mountains in this region. The water is retained by a tight layer of sandstone and the resulting conditions of cold winter and wet summer afford a habitat resembling the tundra of northern Canada and exhibiting a similar flora and fauna. Cranberries are found there, and sphagnum moss of great depth, orchids, rare ferns, sundew, etc. Improved roads and summer school organizations are making such items of interest in Greenbrier now open to nature students from everywhere.

The Indian in Greenbrier

IT IS AN INTERESTING fact that the first white settlers often found their chosen sites littered with flint chips, arrow heads, "cup stones," and other signs of earlier occupation. And yet so puzzling are some of the old records and present evidence that the whole subject of aboriginal occupation of the Greenbrier County region still remains a fresh field of investigation and speculation.

The first explorers, traders, and settlers followed the well-marked trails of the Indians. These Indians may in turn have been following the trails of eralier tribes, or Mound Builders, who were probably following trails established by buffalo or other migrating animals which moved about over this country before the first men of any kind. These trails ran east and west through passes like those of Caldwell, at Dry Creek, at Anthony, at Mulligans Creek, and other places, and over the uplands they passed sure springs like those at Lewisburg. North and south they either followed the streams, which was often difficult, or kept along the uplands, like the route taken through Greenbrier by the modern Senaca Trail.

The bitter struggles of our ancestors with the Indians, such as that at Fort Donnelly, and the massacres of the Clendennins and others in the Muddy Creek section have made such an impression upon us that we may sometimes forget that those were not resident Indians occupying this region. They were sent here to punish or drive out the white settlers. The absence of Indian names for rivers, mountains, and even settlements, so common in others parts of the United States, serves to remind us that our ancestors found no Indians here when they came.

This region was close to the boundary line between the hunting grounds of the Iroquois on the north and the Cherokees on the south, but was pretty well within the former. The Iroquois had not long before taken it by conquest from western and southern claimants, and were leasing hunting rights in it to the Delawares, Shawnees, and Mingos. Although only a hunting ground under the Iroquois, it was well suited to habitation and so was probably a commonly used camping ground, and probably much fought over by the different hunting groups.

And yet the matter cannot be so easily disposed of. Were there never any resident Indians here? Were all these artifacts left here by camps of hunters and not by agricultural Indians or pre-Indian tribes. Arrow heads and flints are numerous in certain places. At Friars Hill cup stones are found in too large quantities to have been carried about by hunters or any migrating bands. One or two heavy stone mortars have been found at other places. Early settlers found "savannas" or "old fields," as they called the grassy open places, which must have been cleared by somebody. Would transient hunters have cleared large areas with their stone axes or their few recently purchased European axes, and could they have done so with fire without ruining it as a hunting ground? Might there not have been resident hunter Indians here not long before 1600, or even agriculturalists?

A few mounds have been reported in this region, but they are small ones, and only one has been carefully excavated. No village sites have been definitely located, as far as we know, though J. D. Neill's may indicates two somewhere in this county. No signs of the use of corn have been found, and no pieces of pottery, which would have been used by any resident Indians either hunting or agricultural. Large burial mounds and other earth and stone works have been found in Pocahontas County, and extensively further west along New River, but not in Greenbrier. Of course villages may have been on river banks at favorable places like Caldwell, and then washed away before they were discovered by the first explorers. And they may have been in low sinks like those at Lewisburg, where now over fifty feet of soil has been washed down upon the orginial levels. Again they may have occupied some of the innumerable caverns of this section, no floors of which have as yet been systematically excavated.

There is some evidence that the Mound Builders, who may or may not have been close kin to the Indians of our knowledge, and who occupied originally the Ohio and Kanawha River regions, and built mounds and works along New River, were driven east by northern Indians. If so, perhaps they passed through Greenbrier, made a brief stay —long enough to account for our few small mounds and such signs of residents, naturally dropped some equipment along the trails, and went on south, becoming the Mound Builders of Tennessee and North Carolina, the ancestors probably of the Cherokees.

The presence of so many cup stones, arrow heads, and other artifacts at Friars Hill is puzzling. The fact that this place was settled in the 1770's would indicate that it was an "old fields" spot, easily taken up for corn cultivation. The use made of the cup stones is unknown, but it has been suggested that they were used in playing some sort of game, and that they were prepared and left on the field. Then the tribe or tribes using them may not have been permanent residents. That may have been a meeting place for intertribal contests, or something of that sort. The many arrow heads and the tradition of small mounds there may have been the natural result of fighting among the contestants. The fact of the mystery of the stones themselves indicates that those Indians and their games or religious rites, or whatever called for the cup stones, had passed away long before the white people came in contact with them.

One historian records that Indians were plentiful in Greenbrier. Probably they were "long-time-transients." Marcellus Zimmerman wrote: "In 1756, when 'Aunt' Rachel Dorman, grandmother of Stephen Dorman, came here from Maryland through the hundreds of miles of forest, a large Indian village was still standing where Lewisburg now stands. The whites had just forced them to fly, leaving wigwams, provisions, and everything behind. . . . Just think of the Aborigines huddled around camp-fires in our streets and yards and gardens. That, though, was a period when

> "History, not wanted yet,
> Leaned on her elbow watching Time, whose course,
> Eventful, should supply her with a theme."

(The source of this information is not given, and it has not been possible to learn more about "Aunt" Rachel Dorman.)

Bowling Hardware and Furniture Company—The Coca-Cola Bottling Works

The Broken Trails

THROUGHOUT the centuries, poets have sung of the romance of the open road. Greenbrier County has 130 miles of primary routes in addition to many other good roads, but things were quite different in the long ago days when the early settlers ventured west of the Alleghenies.

These pioneers had only Indian trails. Near Marlinton today one may walk along such a well-defined woodland trail. But one broad trail did lead from the waters of the headwaters of the James River westward.

Bison first traveled the track which later became known as the Buffalo Trail. Indians used it, undoubtedly, in their travels through this section on war expeditions and hunting parties. No one knows what white man first walked this trail. It may have been an unknown hunter who traveled far territories. Possibly it was Sewell, who first used it, when he left Jacob Marlin on the hunt for breathing room—forty miles westward.

At any rate, John and Andrew Lewis found this Buffalo Trail. Others followed. In 1774, Mathew Arbuckle, famous hunter and scout, led General Andrew Lewis and his army to Point Pleasant, blazing the way. After that, "The Lewis Trail" was traveled by pack horses, traders, hunters, and soldiers.

Elder John Alderson drove the first wagon over the Alleghenies before 1781. It took him 18 months to get from Botetourt to the site of his church in Alderson.

In 1781, after peace with the British was made, people in Greenbrier tried to get the General Assembly to arrange for the building of a road from Warm Springs. Unsuccessful at first, a visit to the county by Col. Thomas Adams resulted in full power being allowed to the Court "to levy money for the purpose aforesaid, and by this means a wagon road was opened from the Court House to the Warm Springs . . . which made the way for the same to Sweet Springs."

In the "Memorandum" entered in the first deed book of Greenbrier County by Col. John Stuart, on July 15, 1788, there is the following item covering road building in the county:

> "The paper money emitted for maintaining our war against the British became totally depreciated and there was not a sufficient quantity of the specie in circulation to enable the people to pay the revenue tax assessed upon the citizens of this county; wherefore, we fell in arrears to the public for four years. But the Assembly again taking our remote situation under consideration generously granted the sum of five thousand pounds of our said arrears to be applied to the purpose of opening a road from Lewisburg to the Kanawha River. The people grateful for such indulgence, willingly embraced the opportunity of such an offer, and every person liable for arrears of tax, agreed to perform labor equivalent on the road. And the people being formed into districts, with such a superintendent, the road was completed in the space of two months in the year 1786, and thus was a communication by wagons to the navigable waters of the Kanawha first effected—and which will probably be found the 'nighest' and best conveyance from the eastern to the western country that will ever be known."

These early road builders put to shame our modern high-pressure construction units! However, truth to tell, their work was scarcely as lasting.

The new Lewis Trail went to the mouth of Kelly's Creek, to the "Boat Yards." Later, the State Road was built down the river. By 1804 it was possible to ride all the way to Kentucky in conveyances graphically called "shake-guts."

Dirt roads didn't stand up long under heavy travel. Soon it was necessary to do something about the road to the west, and the James River and Kanawha Turnpike Company was formed in Richmond. By 1824 a good highway reached to Kanawha Falls. By 1827, there was weekly stage service between Charleston and Lewisburg. Soon weekly stages ran into Kentucky, steamboat passengers continued their journeys east by the new road, three trips a week were scheduled, and soon "common hell" coaches, with six strong horses, made daily trips.

The pony express rider had carried mail since about 1801. In 1831, the stage lines started giving mail service, and a picturesque figure faded out of the picture. Carriages of the wealthy, peddlers, drovers with cattle, shady characters in search of quick money, freight wagons (Conestogas), all these filled the road, day and night.

Trains and steamboat travel ate into the popularity of the road. The Civil War turned it into a pathway of strife. The railroad was completed to the Ohio in 1873.

It was not until 1926 that the new Midland Trail was officially opened to the public. Today it is a main thoroughfare stretching from Virginia on the east to Ohio on the west.

The Seneca Trail runs from the north to the south boundary of the state, through the trough-like valleys on the eastern border—Cheat, Greenbrier, and Blackwater. It takes its name from the warpath of the Seneca Indians as

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"STILL STANDS THE SCHOOLHOUSE"

(Continued from Page 9)

many others. These Old Field Schools were a mighty factor in civilization.

The Public School System

Greenbrier's schools, originally, were on a "Pay System" basis. Later, the schools were part pay-part free. West Virginia was admitted into the Union June 20, 1863, and on June 24 Hon. John M. Phelps, President of the Senate, appointed a Senate Committee of Education. Thomas K. McCann, of Greenbrier, was on that committee.

Hon. William R. White was elected the first State Superintendent of Free Schools June 1, 1864. So well did he serve that he won for himself the title of "The Horace Mann of West Virginia."

In Greenbrier, Zachariah Trueblood was the first County Superintendent. The idea of public education steadily became popular. In order, such enterprising and successful men as Walter C. Preston, Judge J. M. McWhorter, William Lewis, and Hon. Thomas H. Dennis were elected county superintendents.

In 1881 J. W. Hinkle, a young man of exceptional ability, was chosen for the office, and his eight years of service saw the system forging ahead rapidly. He was followed by E. D. Smoot, 1888–91; W. F. Lawrence, 1891-95; Alex. Thompson, 1895-99, and L. W. Burns, 1899-1903.

Charles Tabscott served 1910-14. W. F. Richardson was in office 1914-18. L. O. Haynes served 1918-22. A. R. Thompson again served as superintendent 1922-30. He was followed by W. E. Scott, the present incumbent.

Present Program

It is a far cry from the early pioneer schools to the modern well-equipped schools which serve the people of Old Greenbrier today. At present, there are four Model Elementary Schools in the county, 17 First Class Elementary Schools, and two Second Class Elementary Schools, making a total of 23. There are 105 one-room schools, a reduction of 55 in the last seven years. Greenbrier has 147 school buildings. There are 10 First Class High Schools, one Second Class School, and one Junior High School in the county. Three hundred forty-five white teachers and 24 colored teachers are employed. Over seven thousand elementary pupils and approximately 3000 high school pupils, a total enrollment of over 10,000, receive expert instruction in the free schools of Greenbrier County.

"IT'S THE LIMESTONE ON THE HOOF"

(Continued from Page 21)

caid, Alderson; and William Higginbotham of Frankford, started herds. Mr. Preston developed a number of excellent cattle within the last decade.

The most recent and by far the largest herd is that of Oscar Nelson and Son of Lewisburg, founded in 1936. This herd was founded with a selection of 6 heifers from Wilson Brothers, to which was added many choice cows and heifers from the best Shorthorn herds of the Middle West and Canada. The owners have shown and intend to show their cattle extensively and thereby uphold and increase the prestige of Shorthorns in Greenbrier.

EARLY COURTS AND JUDGES

(Continued from Page 14)

Greenbrier County prior to the Civil War and he has not searched the records to ascertain the names of these gentlemen. The Bar of Greenbrier County for years after the Civil War ranked among the highest and most eminent of the state. The following is as near accurate a list of the Bar of Greenbrier County since the Civil War to the present time as the writer has been able to gather. They were and are as follows: Hon. Ballard Smith, who was a representative in Congress for a number of terms; Hon. Samuel Price, who was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and United States Senator from West Virginia, and president of the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, in 1872, also was a delegate to at least two Virginia Constitutional Conventions; Capt. Robert F. Dennis, Col. J. W. Davis, Robert Alexander, Major Henry Mason Mathews, who served as Attorney General and Governor of West Virginia; Adam Snyder, who served on the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; Col. Benhring H. Jones, Benjamin F. Harlow, Col. William W. Gordon, Alexander F. Mathews, John W. Harris, Henry Fry, Carolis F. Serry, William P. Tucker, and Alexander Walker.

Later came F. I. Snyder, John A. Preston, Thomas H. Dennis, John W. Arbuckle, Henry Gilmer, James C. McPherson, Samuel Gilmer, L. J. Williams, who served on the Supreme Court of Appeals; Joel M. Harris, Charles S. Dice, Mark L. Jarrett, W. L. Kershner, Samuel M. Austin, Samuel P. Preston, Samuel Price, James M. Mason, George J. Thompson, W. S. Thompson, J. Scott McWhorter, Harry L. Van Sickler, James E. Arbuckle, J. H. Marshall, J. C. Caufield, J. H. Crosier, S. M. Wood, R. L. Keadle, Claude N. Feamster, A. H. Butts, Fred Wallace, S. N. Pace, Charles N. McWhorter, G. Gilmer Easley, Minor Wilson, R. R. Dickson, Henry Mathews, James H. White, Sheldon Haynes, Francis Davis, H. Nickell Kramer, John A. Lile, John L. Deteh, Frank Tuckwiler, J. M. Holt, and M. C. Brackman.

After retiring from the Bench, Judge J. M. McWhorter was also a member of the Bar.

Among Greenbrier boys who went elsewhere and entered the practice of law were William Fountain Butcher and Dick Correll, to the State of Oregon; Frank Dunbar, to Ohio; James H. Price, now Governor of Virginia, to Richmond; Pickett Peyton to Utah; John Homer Holt to Huntington; John M. McGrath to Princeton; L. E. McWhorter, William Gordon Mathews and C. M. Alderson to Charleston; R. A. Watts to Fairmont; R. A. Kincaid and Thomas W. Ayers to Nicholas County; T. G. Mann to Summers County; Conrad H. Syme to Washington, D. C.; J. M. Holt to Clarksburg; Homer A. Holt, now Governor of West Virginia, to Fayette County, and Edgar P. Rucker to McDowell County.

The following Greenbrier men have served as State officiels: Henry Mason Mathews, Edgar P. Rucker and Homer A. Holt served as Attorney Generals of the State; Randolph Stalnaker served as Secretary of State; Henry Mason Mathews and Homer A. Holt served as Governors of the State; Charles P. T. Moore, born in Lewisburg in 1831, later went to Mason County to live with his uncle, Adam P. Snyder; Judge Homer A. Holt and L. J. Williams served on the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State. Howard Williams served as Commissioner of Agriculture.

DAIRY CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP

(Continued from Page 22)

In the endurance of Traveller is a lesson for horsemen of today. This horse was raised at a high altitude, at an elevation of over 2000 feet above sea level. General Lee used him at a low altitude, only a few hundred feet above sea level.

Scientists have demonstrated that all mammals, including man, which live at high altitudes or are taken there to live for some time, have larger red blood cells than those living at lower levels. The larger sized red cells are for the purpose of increased oxygen consumption which at high altitudes is necessary because of the rarefaction of the air. Larger oxygen consuming capacity means better "wind." It is a common experience of athletes from high altitudes to find that they have more endurance and better "wind" at low altitudes.

That the "horse racing fraternity" has not learned the advantage of raising and training horses at high altitudes and racing them at lower ones, indicates that full advantage has not been taken of the scientific facts which have to do with "wind" and endurance.

The Greenbrier Valley has the blue-grass for muscle building protein constitutes 17% of the dry substance of blue grass and is the principal constituent of muscle (lean meat). The limestone is excellent for bone formation, the iodine in the water and grass promotes growth and heart action through its influence on the thyroid gland, and the high altitude increases the oxygenation which means better "wind," or increased endurance. The climate is excellently adapted for the breeding and training.

The raising of horses for work, saddle and racing purposes is another resource of our area which should be promoted.

Sheep

When the pioneers entered the Greenbrier wilderness they brought their Merinos with them along with their spinning wheels, cards, knitting needles and foot-powered looms. The merino was a hardy breed well adapted to the country to which he came. He was soon followed by the shropshire and southdown. The latter was favored not only for its fine grade of wool but because of the fine quality of its mutton. At first the woll was of prime consideration but later the wethers were consumed as mutton.

This has now changed and we find that the prime consideration is the mutton quality. That this question is unsettled is evident from the presence of the Cheviots, Hampshires, Rambouiets, Dorsetts, Delaines, and cross breeds, as well as those first mentioned.

GREENBRIER'S FAMOUS FAIRS

(Continued from Page 23)

Old Race Tracks

Racing was a popular sport in Greenbrier's youth. Mounted stockinvers, with silver-plated stirrups, bridle-bits and spurs glistening in the sunlight, would often huddle in front of the Hutchinson Tavern, sip their julips, and then "in clouds of dust, thunder up the old Frankford road to the quarter-track or "racepath." A mile track on the land of Capt. Wm. Reniek, later Walter Robinson's, was also a favorite resort. There was a quarter-track on the Huffnagle farm in the Rich Hollow devoted to racing. No entrance fee was charged, and no city or stable horse or jockey was allowed to enter. This, the "Welch Race-Track," was given entirely to "Farmer's Races." Too, there was Race Track Field, at the foot of Bunch's Hill, one mile below Greenbrier Bridge. The track was under control of the different leasees of the River Hotel.

Probably the oldest track of all was a three-quarters race-track near the present site of Old Stone Church. It encircled parts of the present graveyard and the fields of James Withrow, Mrs. E. A. Fry, and Capt. R. F. Dennis.

The finest track in all this region was said to have been that upon the Campbell land at X-Road in Monroe County. There, about a century ago, the race occurred between the celebrated Greenbrier horses Clinton and Van Trump. Clinton belonged to Maj. Clandius Buster and Van Trump to Archibald Handly. The old song, whistled and sung up until recent years, indicated the success of the race:

"'Here comes Clinton—Van Trump behind!"

Lewisburg's First Circus

The following advertisement appeared in "The Palladium of Virginia and Pacific Monitor," issue of August 22, 1825;

FEAMSTER'S CIRCUS

Living natural curiosities to be seen at the "Bell Tavern" in Lewisburg, consisting of a pair of African Leopards, a young Cougar, and Ostrich, and African Crownbird, the Mackak Bird, Jennett, Egyptian Cat or Weazel, a Shetland Poney, and a number of Monkeys, Apes, &c. And at night there will be a grand display of ground and lofty tumbling &c. For a view of the animals, 25 cents. Children under 12, half price.

THE BROKEN TRAILS

(Continued from Page 33)

formed after the treaty of Albany, 1722, had confirmed the act of the Virginia House of Burgesses making the Alleghany Mountains the division line between lands given over to the Indians and lands that could be settled by the white people.

The Senecas established a well-traveled road. Most powerful of the six nations, they traveled the trail from the St. Lawrence to the northern part of Georgia, and as it followed their eastern border in West Virginia they were at all times informed of the acts of the bold white settlers in breaking the agreement to remain on the east side of the divide.

The old warpath follows the general line of the new highway. Sometimes it is on one side, sometimes on the other. In many places the two roads are identical.

The white long hunters—those who came across the mountains to stay and hunt for months, making it their business, as distinguished from those who ventured into the forbidden lands for just a week or so—found plenty of game in the country now traversed by the Seneca and Midland Trails.

After One Hundred and Sixty Years

COL. JOHN STUART

Father and Founder of Greenbrier County. Due to His Commanding Service as Soldier, Educator and Organizer the Virginia Assembly Created this County March 1, 1778.

Gallant Officer in the Army of General Lewis at the Battle of Point Pleasant, he said: "This Battle was, in Fact, the Beginning of the Revolutionary War that Obtained for Our Country the Liberty and Independence Enjoyed by the United States."

GEN. ANDREW LEWIS

General Andrew Lewis surveyed in this valley in 1751 and promoted settlement. In September, 1774, he organized his army here at Camp Union, and marched to Point Pleasant, where he defeated the Indians under Cornstalk in the first battle of the Revolution. For the Lewises this town was named.

FORT SAVANNAH

Survey and settlement of those "Big Levels" began in 1751 and Fort Greenbrier was built in 1755. Fort Savannah was built on this spot in 1770. The settlement, later called Lewisburg, became in 1782 the third incorporated town in what is now West Virginia.

TRIBUTE TO MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS

"Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust, and set her free."
—Washington.

The Four Plains on the Lewisburg Marker

SITE OF FORT DONNALLY

Erected by Colonel Andrew Donnally in 1771. In May 1778 twenty families gathered in fort withstood three attack of 200 Shawnee Indians until relief arrived from Fort Savannah under Captain John Stuart and Colonel Samuel Lewis.

Dick Pointer, negro slave of Capt. Donnally was a hero of the battle.

Marker at Site of Fort Donnally

"FORT STUART"

Erected here 1770, by Col. John Stuart, leader of first permanent settlement of Greenbrier Valley and father of Greenbrier County, which he organized at this place. The act creating it became effective 1778. He built first County Clerk's Office at his home "Stuart Manor" near here.

Marker at Site of Fort Stuart

Clendenin Massacre Marker

CLENDENIN MASSACRE

Near this marker occurred the massacre of Archibald Clendenin and other settlers in 1763 by the Shawnee Indians, led by Cornstalk. His wife escaped to the Jackson River settlement; later married John Rogers, of whom Will Rogers, the humorist, is a descendant.

Marker at Site of Clendenin Massacre

FRANKFORD PERMANENT SETTLERS

To this vicinity came the permanent settlers, in 1769. That year Colonel John Stuart found William Hamilton planting near here the first acre of corn raised in Greenbrier Valley. Near here Stuart erected his cabin home; and on this spot, the first grist mill west of the Alleghanies was built.

Marker at Frankford

THE BATTLE OF WHITE SULPHUR

was fought on this site August 26th and 27th 1863. The Confederates, some of Major General Sam Jones' forces were commanded by Colonel George S. Patton and the Federal by Brigadier General William W. Averell. About 4000 troops were engaged. General Averell withdrew on the 27th towards the East.

Marker at White Sulphur

CAPTAIN THOMAS EDGAR

First Surveyor of Greenbrier County; One of First Trustees of Lewisburg and Platted the Town; Useful, Respected, Trusted Citizen; In Many Capacities and Official of the County. On This Spot About 1780 he Built the First Home at St. Lawrence Ford, now Ronceverte.

Marker at Ronceverte

MUDDY CREEK MASSACRE

Under the Guise of Friendliness, Chief Cornstalk and Sixty Warriors Destroyed this Settlement in 1763. Frederick Sea, Joseph Carrol, Felty Yolkum and Others were Victims. Women and Children were Taken Prisoners to Indian Towns in Ohio. Here stood Fort Arbuckle, Built in 1774.

Marker at Blaker Mills

"OLD GREENBRIER BAPTIST CHURCH, FOUNDED BY ELDER JOHN ALDERSON NOVEMBER 24TH, 1781 WITH 22 CHARTER MEMBERS.

THE FIRST CHURCH TO BE FOUNDED WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

Marker at Alderson

The General Lewis Hotel, Lewisburg—The Appalachian Power and Light Company

The Founders of Greenbrier County

FRIDAY

"Founders Day," Friday, June 17th

Grand Opening of Four-Day Celebration in Lewisburg

1:00 P. M.—Band Concert at Court House by Basile's Madison Square Garden Band. Joseph Basile, Conductor.

1:30 P. M.—Opening Exercises, with L. R. Johnston, President of the 160th Anniversary Corporation, and Col. H. B. Moore, Chairman of Executive Committee, presiding.

1:40 P. M.—"Greenbrier County's 160th Anniversary," by Dr. Clifton F. McClintic.

2:15 P. M.—Dedication of Lewisburg Memorial Shaft, Commemorating General Andrew Lewis, Colonel John Stuart, Fort Savannah and Camp Union, Judge Mark L. Jarrett, speaker.

3:30 P. M.—Dedication of the following Historic Markers (to be held at the same time and each with appropriate exercises and speakers):
- The Attack of Fort Donnally
- The Clendenin Massacre
- Fort Stuart (Fort Spring Church)
- First Permanent Settlement (Frankford)

7:00 P. M.—At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds.

7:30 P. M.—Band Concert by Basile's Madison Square Garden Band. Joseph Basile, Conductor.

8:15 P. M.—Coronation of "Queen of Greenbrier." The Queen's Court of Ten Maids of Honor of Greenbrier County; Nineteen Princesses from Seventeen Counties of West Virginia and Two of Virginia—Once a Part of Old Greenbrier—Heralds, Pages, Attendants, etc.

9:00 P. M.—First Formal Presentation of "Greenbrier On Parade"—an Historical Spectacle Depicting by Episode the Illustrious History of Greenbrier County, with One Thousand Performers.

11:00 P. M.—Coronation Ball at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, in Honor of "The Queen of Greenbrier" and Her Court.

GENERAL MATTHEW ARBUCKLE

General Arbuckle served with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans and later commanded forts on the frontier in Oklahoma. He was a grandson of Captain Matthew Arbuckle, famous pioneer who guided Colonel Andrew Lewis and his army from Lewisburg to Point Pleasant, where Cornstalk was defeated.

WEST VIRGINIA AND THE CONSTITUTION

"When on June 25, 1788, the vote was taken, it was 88 for ratification (of the Constitution) and 79 for rejection, and what is now West Virginia supplied not only the entire 11 votes required to win but 4 more in addition thereto.

"If Virginia had voted *No*, New York most likely would have rejected the Constitution and so it is not mere vanity to say West Virginia (as now is) actually made the adoption of our federal constitution possible."

STUART MANOR—

Built in 1789, the Second and Last Home of Colonel John Stuart.

Patriots and Soldiers

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. HINES

General Hines was born in White Sulphur Springs May 21, 1868. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1887, graduated in 1891, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the Second Infantry of the Regular Army with which he served continuously for many years. He participated in the Santiago Campaign; served at Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the occupation until 1900; participated in the Philippine Insurrection and in Mexico.

He was Assistant Adjutant General of the A. E. F. in France until October 27, 1917. Having been promoted to the rank of Colonel, he commanded the 16th Infantry of the First Division in the Ansenuville Sector. Successively, he was assigned as Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade of the First Division and Major General in command of the Fourth Division, which he commanded in the Battle of St. Mihiel and part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He commanded the 3d Army Corps during the closing stages of the offensive and during the march into and occupation of Germany. After returning to the United States in 1919, he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff on December 5, 1922, and Chief of Staff on September 13, 1924. He retired May 31, 1932.

General Hines was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. He was also awarded the silver citation star for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, on July 1, 1898, and in 1901 he was mentioned in regimental orders for services at the Island of Marinduque, during the Philippine Insurrection. He was awarded the following decorations: Commander of the Order of Leopold (Belgium); Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (Great Britain); Commander of the Legion of Honor (French); Croix de Guerre with Palm (France); Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown (Italy); and Medal of La Solidaridad (Panama).

His D. S. C. citation follows:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Berry-le-Sec, France, July 21, 1918. At a critical time during the battle of Soissons, when Italian had been broken between the 16th

(Continued First Column, Next Page)

MAJOR GENERAL WASON W. PATRICK

General Patrick was born in Lewisburg December 13, 1863. He was appointed to the Military Academy on September 1, 1882, and upon graduation was commissioned a second lieutenant of Engineers. He served with the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point, N. Y., to July, 1889. He served as instructor of Field Fortification, Pennsylvania National Guard. Later he was Assistant Instructor of Practical Engineering at West Point, served on river and harbor work at Cincinnati, and was in charge of the 1st and 2nd Districts at Memphis, Tennessee, and in charge of surveys, dredges, and dredging of the Mississippi River. He served in Washington and again at West Point, this time as instructor of practical engineering and in charge of Military Academy detachment of Engineers, to October, 1906.

A major, he sailed for Cuba where he commanded the 2nd Battalion of Engineers and then served as Chief Engineer, Army of Cuban Occupation, to April, 1909. Back in the United States, he served on engineering duties at Norfolk, Detroit, San Antonio and Brownsville. He commanded the 1st Engineers and was Commander, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, to August 7, 1917.

On August 8, 1917, General Patrick sailed for France where he commanded the 1st Engineers, was in charge of Engineer instruction, A. E. F., and Director of Construction and Forestry, to May 16, 1918.

He was Chief of Air Service of the American Expeditionary Force in France and member of the Inter-Allied Aviation Committee until July 13, 1919, when he returned to the United States. After serving for a short period in the Office Director of Air Service, on September 21, 1919, he was assigned to duty as Division Engineer at New Orleans, Louisiana, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1920, when he was ordered to Washington for duty in the Office Chief of Engineers.

On June 30, 1921, he assumed command of Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and on October 5, 1921, was appointed Chief of Air Service, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his retirement, December 12, 1927.

General Patrick was awarded the Distinguished Service

(Continued Second Column, Next Page)

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. HINES

(Cont'd. from P. 38)

Infantry and the 30th Infantry, and repeated efforts to re-establish it here to re-establish it here to re-establish it here

Faith of Our Fathers

DR. ROBERT ELLIOTT SPEER

THE REV. J. H. FRANKLIN, D.D.

DR. ROBERT ELLIOTT SPEER

Dr. Speer was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. For nearly a half century he has been one of the outstanding leaders of the Presbyterian Church and one of the foremost leaders of the Christian world.

For nearly fifty years he has been Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. He has served as Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church. He has served as President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; on the Board of Founders, Nanking University, China; as Chairman of the War Time Commission of Churches during the World War; and for some years on the Committee of Cooperation in Latin America. He is the author of many books.

Dr. Speer has traveled extensively throughout the entire Christian world, studying mission problems. His study at first-hand has given him a profound knowledge of the deeper needs of civilization, and a wisdom in the task of meeting those needs in a Christian way. Dr. Speer has thrilled audiences in America and many other lands with the magnetism of his personality and the power of his Christian message.

BISHOP EDWIN HOLT HUGHES

Bishop Hughes is a West Virginian, a native of Moundsville.

For eleven years he was in the pastorate. He served as President of DePauw University, 1903-08, and in the latter year he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred on Religious Activities in the Panama Exposition, 1915. Since 1932 he has been President of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Hughes was a Fraternal Delegate, English and Irish Methodism, 1930. He was Acting President of Boston University in 1923, and Acting Chancellor of American University, 1923. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation and of several colleges and universities. He has been Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1932.

Bishop Hughes is the author of numerous books. He is one of the outstanding Christian leaders of our generation.

THE REV. JAMES HENRY FRANKLIN, D. D.

Dr. Franklin was born in Pamplin, Virginia. His early life was spent in the Baptist ministry. The Colorado Springs Baptist Church was his last pastorate. Dr. Franklin served this church from 1906 to 1912. During the latter year he was selected to serve as Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. During the 23 years of service in this position he was taken into many parts of the world.

In 1935 Dr. Franklin was elected 26th president of the Northern Baptist Convention which has a constituency of nearly 8,000 churches. During the year of his presidency he conducted 22 youth conferences which were attended by thousands of young people. His vital interest in young people keeps him abreast of the times.

Since 1934 he has served as president of the Crozer Theological Seminary.

He has been honored with the decoration of The Legion of Honor by the French government. He is the author of several books.

Dr. Franklin has been a frequent visitor in the State of West Virginia and has been one of the outstanding speakers in the State Baptist conventions.

ARTHUR W. McKEE

Arthur W. McKee has had wide experience as musical director and song leader. He has been associated with the Moody Bible Institute, in Chicago. For a number of years he was engaged as song leader, and for much of that time was associated with Rev. Gipsy Smith, Jr. He is Manager and Director of Music of Cedar Lake Conference Association, near Chicago.

The people of the Greenbrier Valley section are fortunate in having such an experienced and able man to direct the mass singing which will be an inspiring part of Sunday's program.

"Praise ye the Lord. Praise ye the name of the Lord; praise Him, O ye servants of the Lord . . .
"Praise the Lord; for the Lord is good: sing praises unto His name; for it is pleasant."

Recollections of Brushy Ridge Campmeeting

"A boy's eyes are not wholly reliable when it comes to measuring the size of things, but my recollection of the tabernacle is that it was an immense thing, with very hard seats. And, it may be because my visits were confined to Sundays through the hospitality of two aunts who owned and were proud of their 'tents,' but it seemed that there was something going on continuously at the tabernacle—singing, or the giving in of testimony, or hearing 'experiences,' but mostly preaching. I can't remember who the preachers were. There were many of them and they were no doubt the ablest that the county and section could afford. The tabernacle had no sides, and a fidgety boy could, and did usually, take an edge seat, so that when no longer interested spiritually, he could slide out without attracting too much attention and retire to Aunt Nannie's 'tent.' As there were literally oceans of ready-prepared picnic things to eat there and an indulgent housekeeper on hand to pass the good things out, the children of the colony were back and forth a good deal—mostly back. The tabernacle, however, seemed to stay well-filled all the time, and that is not to say that all the older people were all the time gathered there.

"Around the camp ground were vast throngs of people, and in front of nearly every 'tent' could be seen hot and heavy elderly ladies rocking in chairs, fanning themselves, talking to neighbors and friends, while from the distance in the tabernacle an exhortation by a strong-voiced preacher might be heard word for word anywhere on the grounds. Some, perhaps, never got nearer than the portico of their cabins, and still heard 'the Word' and were blessed thereby. I remember that my mother preferred the remote reception, while father, because of his voice, was usually on the choir platform.

"All the conversation of the grown people, especially on Sunday, was confined entirely to religious subjects, whenever they were about the campgrounds. I do not recall even overhearing any frivolous or worldly gossip, not connected with a religious purpose. Everybody knew everybody else, and it seemed that here were gathered one great family in spirituality, as it might well be where all these good people hoped and confidently expected to live through eternity. Everybody, too, knew the 'hard' sinners and they were marked men and women—not for harm, but for their own good. They were the central subject of discussion in many groups. Perhaps they knew it, too.

"Looking down the camp street from one of my aunt's 'tents' toward the corner around which was the tabernacle, one would every so often see a herald or messenger coming with hurried steps, stopping here and there in front of a cabin as he came and announcing something important to eager groups. As he approached my aunt's, his face beamed as he shouted: "So-and so- has at last come down," which meant that another notoriously stiff, hardened soul had been conquered and converted. 'Coming down' meant to the mourner's or penitent's bench.

"Amidst choruses of fervent 'Ah's' and 'Amen's' another runner hard on the heels of the other would explain a sudden pause in the preaching and a surge of sustained singing by the choir and all of the congregation who weren't engaged in wrestling with her, by the anouncement that 'Sister Kate has gone to shouting!' Aunt Kate's shouting was an emotional manifestation of happiness over a redeemed soul. Even so, it was a manifestation that had long since come to be expected, though unscheduled on the formal program—and only the Spirit knew when—

"Such was life for two weeks or longer at old Brushy Ridge Campmeeting, to one who spent many Sundays there."

SUNDAY

"Faith of the Fathers Day," June 19th

9:30 A. M.—Gates Open at Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds.

11:00 A. M.—Morning Worship Service—Speaker, Dr. Robert E. Speer, New York City, Secretary Board of Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

(Lunch Intermission)

2:30 P. M.—Mass Singing by the Choirs of Greenbrier Valley. Leader, Mr. Arthur W. McKee, Musical Director and Manager of Cedar Lake Conference, Chicago, Illinois.

3:30 P. M.—Historical Address. Speaker, Dr. James H. Franklin, Chester, Pa., President of Crozer Theological Seminary.

4:15 P. M.—Sacred Band Concert, Joseph Basile, Conductor.

(Supper Intermission)

7:00 P. M.—Vesper Worship Service. Speaker, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, Washington, D. C., Senior Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTHUR W. McKEE

BISHOP EDWIN HOLT HUGHES

Statesmen of Greenbrier

GOVERNOR HOMER A. HOLT
of West Virginia

HOMER A. HOLT

Homer Adams Holt, twentieth Governor of West Virginia, was born March 1, 1898, at Lewisburg, Greenbrier County. He is the son of Robert Byrne and Emma McWhorter Holt. He graduated from Greenbrier Military School in 1915 and from Washington and Lee University with the degree of A. B. in 1918. He was an honor law graduate of W. & L.: LL.B., 1923. He received the degree of LL.D. from West Virginia University in 1937. He served as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery during the World War. He married Isabel Wood March 22, 1924. They have two daughters, Julia and Isabel. He is a Presbyterian. He was professor of law at Washington and Lee University, 1923-25, and actively engaged in the practice of law at Fayetteville, 1925-33. He was elected Attorney General at the general election in 1932. He was elected Governor at the general election in 1936. Governor Holt is the grandson of the late Judge Homer A. Holt, of Greenbrier, who served in 1890-96 as a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

GOV. HENRY MASON MATHEWS
Governor of West Virginia, 1877-81

JAMES HUBERT PRICE

James Hubert Price, Governor of Virginia, was born at Organ Cave, Greenbrier County, September 7, 1878. He is the son of Charles William and Nancy (Boone) Price. He received his free school diploma when only twelve years of age. He graduated from Washington and Lee with the A. B. degree. He graduated in Law and practiced in Richmond, Virginia, for twenty years. He served seven terms in the Virginia Assembly and two terms as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. He is a former Captain and Adjutant, 1st Virginia National Guard. He has served on many committees, including the Yorktown Sesquicentennial and the George Washington Bicentennial. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1937.

GOV. ARTHUR INGRAM BOREMAN
First Governor of West Virginia
(1863-1869)

GOV. HENRY MASON MATHEWS (1877-81)

Henry Mason Mathews, eldest son of Mason and Eliza (Reynolds) Mathews, was born March 29, 1834, at Frankford, and died at Lewisburg April 28, 1884. He was educated at the University of Virginia, taking the degrees of B. A. and M. A., and later read law at Judge Brockenbrough's celebrated Law School in Lexington, Virginia. He married Lucy Clayton Fry, daughter of Judge Joseph and Elizabeth (McElhenney) Fry. He was teaching modern languages in Allegheny College, Blue Sulphur Springs, when he resigned to serve in the Confederate Army, in which he was promoted to be a Major of Artillery. Shortly after the war he was elected to the State Senate from the Greenbrier District by practically a unanimous vote, but did not take his seat owing to his inability to take the test oath. With James Withrow, Esq., the delegate from Greenbrier, he was allowed to address the Legislature at Wheeling. He was a representative at the Constitutional Convention of 1872. He was Attorney-General, 1872-76, and was elected Governor of West Virginia in the latter year. He served until March 4, 1881.

GOVERNOR JAMES HUBERT PRICE
of Virginia

HON. SAMUEL PRICE

Samuel Price was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, July 28, 1805, and died in Lewisburg February 25, 1884. His father moved to what is now Preston County, West Virginia, in 1815. In 1827 Mr. Price, after studying law in Kentucky, located in Nicholas County. He was State's Attorney for the County, and in 1831 he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, representing Nicholas and Fayette. He located in Lewisburg in 1837 and married Jane Stuart, granddaughter of the distinguished Col. John Stuart, of pioneer days. Samuel Price was again elected to the Legislature in 1848. In 1850, he was chosen to represent his district in the Virginia Constitutional Convention. He was a member of the famous Virginia Convention in 1861. In 1863, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia and as such presided over several sessions of the State Senate. He presided as President of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1871. In 1877 he was appointed to succeed United States Senator Allen T. Caperton.

HON. SAMUEL PRICE

JUDGE ADAM SNYDER

JUDGE HOMER A. HOLT

Homer A. Holt was born April 27, 1831, in Parkersburg (then Virginia), was a son of Jonathan and Eliza (Wilson) Holt. At Sutton, January 27, 1857, Mr. Holt wedded Mary A. Byrne, a sister of Col. R. W. Byrne. The children of Judge and Mrs. Holt were: John Homer Holt, a distinguished member of the bar; Robert B. Holt, and Mrs. Mary N. Dice, the latter two living in Greenbrier County.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Holt was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Braxton and adjoining counties from 1854 to 1873, when he was elected judge of the circuit composed of Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, Summers, Fayette, Nicholas, Braxton and Clay counties. Shortly after his election to the bench he moved to Lewisburg, where he spent the remaining days of his life. A new circuit having been formed, taking off the counties of Nicholas, Braxton and Clay, he was again elected for the term of eight years in the new Tenth Circuit. In the year 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fleming to fill the vacancy of the Supreme Court bench and was in 1892 elected to the same office. Judge Holt died in January, 1898.

JUDGE L. JUDSON WILLIAMS

MONDAY

"Statesmen of Greenbrier" Day, June 20th

9:30 A. M.—Dedication of Old Greenbrier Baptist Church Marker at North Alderson.

9:30 A. M.—Dedication of "Battle of White Sulphur Springs" Marker.

10:30 A. M.—Band Concert, at The Greenbrier, Honoring Distinguished Guests. Joseph Basile, Conductor.

10:00 A. M.—At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds—Museum and Exhibits Hall Open.

10:30 A. M.—Tribute on occasion of West Virginia's 75th birthday.

11:00 A. M.—Anniversary Special Feature.

1:00 P. M.—At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds—Band Concert, Joseph Basile, Conductor.

1:30 P. M.—"History of Statesmen of Greenbrier," Hon. Calvin W. Price, Speaker.

1:30 P. M.—Anniversary Feature.

2:00 P. M.—Second Presentation of the Anniversary Parade, with New Features; Change of Bands, Drum Corps, etc. "All State Police" Post of the American Legion, Parade to be led by Distinguished Guests, Visiting State Governors; Former Governors of West Virginia; Officers of National Editorial Association, etc.

3:00 P. M.—Exhibition Drill by Drum Corps.

3:15 P. M.—Introduction of President and Officials of The National Editorial Association; Governors of Adjoining States; Former Governors of West Virginia.

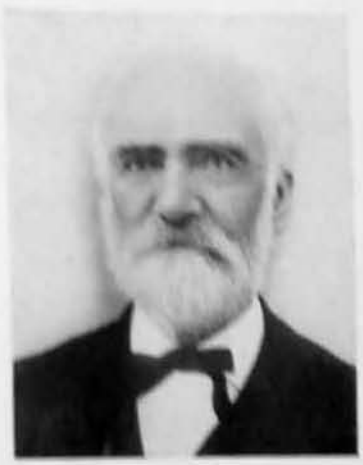
3:30 P. M.—Exhibition Drill by Drum Corps.

3:45 P. M.—Anniversary Exercises Honoring Governor James Hubert Price of Virginia, and Governor Homer Adams Holt of West Virginia —Native Sons of Greenbrier County.

4:30 P. M.—Anniversary Feature.

7:30 P. M.—At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds—Band Concert, Joseph Basile, Conductor.

8:30 P. M.—Final Presentation of "Greenbrier On Parade"—the Mammoth Historical Spectacle, Distinguished Guests of the Afternoon Present, with Members of National Editorial Association.



JUDGE HOMER A. HOLT

JUDGE ADAM CLARKE SNYDER

A. C. Snyder, long an honored member of the bar of Greenbrier, was born in Highland County, Virginia, March 26, 1834, and died in Lewisburg July 24, 1896. He was educated at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and at the famous Law School of Judge Brockenbrough in the same town. He served with the Greenbrier Rifles in the Confederate Army, and resumed practice in Lewisburg after the war closed. In 1882 he was appointed to the State Supreme Court to fill out the unexpired term of Judge James F. Patton. Later, he was elected for the full term.

JUDGE L. JUDSON WILLIAMS

Judge Luther Judson Williams, a son of Albert Gallatin Williams and a grandson of John Williams, was educated in the common schools of Greenbrier and read law at the University of Virginia. He earned a reputation as a capable lawyer, and was made Honorary President of the State Bar Association. In 1908, he was elected to the State Supreme Court.

HON. WILLIAM LOOMIS, a Distinguished Guest, President National Editorial Association

The Queen of Greenbrier County

QUEEN—Miss Minnie Frazier Preston

A SALUTE to Miss Minnie Frazier Preston of Lewisburg, the lovely and charming Queen of Greenbrier County. Nowhere else in the entire State could a young lady be found whose characteristics would fit better for the gracious duty as Queen of this four-day festival.

Miss Preston, twenty, tall, brown haired, blue eyed traces her ancestry back to the first families of Greenbrier County and through her background was able to qualify on a dozen counts for her post as Queen. The Coronation Committee, of which Mr. F. W. Tuckwiler ably acted as chairman, decided upon certain requirements in their selection of Queen, Maids of Honor, Princesses and others of prominence in the gay ceremony that marks today's program. Accepting feminine charm as one of the requisites, they also determined that no selections would be made unless there was a family tree deeply rooted in the soil of Greenbrier.

Miss Preston's ancestry more than qualifies her. Climbing among the branches of her paternal tree, there are Lewises, Stuarts and Prices. James Montgomery Preston, her father, is the son of John A. Preston and Sarah Lewis Price. Miss Price was the daughter of Samuel Price. His wife, Jane Stuart, was the daughter of Lewis Stuart, son of the famous Captain John Stuart, and Sarah Lewis, great niece of Andrew Lewis, whose life paralleled the early period of Greenbrier County's development. This Sarah Lewis's grandfather was Thomas Lewis, brother of General Andrew. On the Preston tree, one may go back to Jenico Preston V, 16th Viscount of Gormanston, Manor County Heath and Dublin, Ireland. As a young man he came to the new colonies where his son John married Eleanor Fairman. Settling in Virginia near where Abingdon, Virginia now stands, they had one son, Walter, who came to Greenbrier County in 1770, settled, married and had children. His first son, David Robinson Preston, married Jeannette Creigh and it was their son, John A. Preston, who is Greenbrier Queen's grandfather.

PRINCESSES

Name	*Address*	*County*
Ruth Thompson	Hurricane	Putnam
Vivian Katherine Mahan	Fayetteville	Fayette
Oreta Mae Staats	Ripley	Jackson
Phyllis Hively	Spencer	Roane
Ruth Annabelle Hull	Glenville	Gilmer
Dorothy McNeel	Hillsboro	Pocahontas
Murdayne Marshall	Grantsville	Calhoun
Geraldine Didrill	Webster Springs	Webster
Elaine Burdette	Point Pleasant	Mason
Nellie M. Morgan	Charleston	Kanawha
Catherine McCallister	Covington, Va.	Alleghany
Helen Elizabeth Walker	Gassaway	Braxton
Caroline Byrd	Warm Springs, Va.	Bath
Nellie LaDeaux	Palestine	Summers
Dorothy Johnson	Union	Monroe
Maulita Eileen Hamrick	Widen	Clay
Joan Withee	Parkersburg	Wood
Patricia Craig	Summersville	Nicholas

MAIDS OF HONOR

Name	*Address*	*District*
Mildred Fertig	Neola	Anthony's Creek
Jane Gray Hanna	Renick	Falling Spring
Elizabeth Boone	Ronceverte	Fort Springs
Beulah Humphreys	Organ Cave	Irish Corner
Sara Lewis Carter	Alderson	Blue Sulphur
Virginia Rader	Frankford	Frankford
Mary Stuart Arbuckle	Maxwelton	Lewisburg
Ruth McClung	Richwood	Meadow Bluff
Kathleen Handley	Williamsburg	Williamsburg
Devereaux Burrow	White Sulphur Springs	White Sulphur

CORONATION CEREMONY AT GREENBRIER VALLEY FAIR GROUNDS

Band Concert	7:30 P. M.
Coronation	8:15 P. M.
Spectacle	9:00 P. M.
Coronation Ball—	
The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs	11:00 P. M.

"Greenbrier On Parade"

Greenbrier County 160th Anniversary Incorporated presents the mammoth spectacle "Greenbrier on Parade" depicting the settlement of Greenbrier County, with Scenario, Scenery, Costumes, and Professional Direction by the John B. Rogers Producing Company

PRODUCTION STAFF: Gerald B. Fadden, Business Manager
Robert A. Burns, Pageant Master
Jay Gamster, Assistant Pageant Master

THE PROLOGUE

The roll of drums, the blare of trumpets! Greenbrier County is on Parade!

Preceded by the Trumpeters, Pages and Guards, Miss Greenbrier, Queen of the Greenbrier County 160th Anniversary, enters, followed by the Princesses and Maids of Honor. After the address of welcome, Miss Columbia and her forty eight States enter and are greeted by the Greenbrier Queen. The Queen, her attendants and guests then take thir places in the Court of Honor.

NOTE: The following list of the pageant personnel is incomplete as the printing of this Historical Booklet could not be postponed until all parts had been arranged. We regret that the names of those secured after June 1 are not listed herein.

PAGES—Margaret Courtney, Anna Marie Nelson, Mary Garner, Hattie Mae Cox, Edith Farrar, Susanna McWhorter, Betty Kauffelt, Betty Crickenberger, Edith Rogers, Anna May Lightner, Helen Robinson, Janice McClung, Eloise Houck, Betty Hershberger.

TRUMPETERS—Mary Warren, Louise Bland, Eloise Meredith, Carolyn Crawford, Virginia Carter, Louise Patton, Sybil Meads, Gloria Mays, Anna Mae Knapp, Glenna Eades, Margaret Craig, Mary Alice Eades.

GUARDS—Drama Hundleston, Jane O'Connell, Kathleen McDowell, Virginia Betts, Sue Lewis Bell, Ann Moore, Brownie Moore, Virginia Hern, Beverly Easley, Mary Blackburn, Nancy Neal Coffman, Evelyn Montgomery, Mary Elizabeth Slater, Lida McDermontt, Marjorie Riggs, Polly Price.

STATES

Miss Columbia—Rachael Tuckwiller

Betty Hughes, Virginia Steel, Elizabeth Skaggs, Eilene Kershner, Mary Jane Hughes, Elizabeth Callahan, Dorena Miller, Geraldine Patton, Mary Alderson, Helen Corkrean, Susie Corkrean, Alice Kessler, Grace Corkrean, Madeline McMillion, Ruby Jean Weldon.
Florence Smith, Rachel E. Crawford, Alice Harrah, Ruth Farley, Lorene Burdette, Eleanor Williams, Bernice Burns, Elizabeth Via, Lorestine Butcher, Geraldine Reed, Mildred McMillion, Thelma Christian, Jane McCoy, Madeline Hayes, Marjorie Stanley, Nida Lee Wolfenbarger.
Elsie Jeanne Scruggs, Audrey Tuckwiller, Doris Nelson, Phyllis Tuckwiller, Ruth Van Stavern, Frances Wilkerson, Monna Turner, Elizabeth Johnson, June Kyer, Eleanor Bowling, Rita Beardsworth, June Mayr, Evelyn Duncan, Theda White, Pansy Harrison.

EPISODE ONE

"Ode to the Beautiful Greenbrier"

When man first ventured into what is now our community, the only habitation was Mother Nature's elements, namely, land, sky, flowers, forests and the spirits of creation. We interpret in this Historical Spectacle by a ballet, the elements that met the view of the first man. In the distance, ghost-like forms are seen, followed by many beautiful things. They lift their veils and behold, we see the Dawning of Creation—the birth of Sky, Land, Rivers, Forests and Flowers shaped and moulded into a beautiful harmony of movement.

CREATION BALLET

CREATION GIRLS—Gypsy Smith, Virginia Lee Butler, Neva Wood, Hildreth Eades, Marjorie Boone, Catherine Greene, Margaret Irons, Edna Smith, Peggy Gunning, Norma Murphy, Lillian Sampler, Frances Morris.
Virginia Dunn, Virginia Gunning, Dorothy Owen, Lorraine Sively, Anna Louise Gee, Bessie McMann, Sara Butler, Iva Lane, Eleanor Farren, Pat Beare, Mildred Burroughs, Florence Farren.

SKY GIRLS—Margaret Smith, Hetta Anderson, Opal Brown, Helen Dolan, Arlene Yates, Bessie Tayler, Margaret Mann, Eleanor Harr.

LAND GIRLS—Marie Dunn, Dorothy Morris, Mildred Chapman, Virginia Ott, Alice Yates, Margaret Zimmerman, Mary Farren, Eleanor Watts.

RIVERS—Jean Bolen, Julia Anne Riley, Mary Ellen Woodson, Mary Catherine Thomas, Margery Riner, Marguerite Hicks, Madeline Tomlinson, Eloise Allen, Mary Jean Groscup, Joyce Mann, Helen Hedrick, Margaret Larew, Vivian Hedrick.

FORESTS—Frances King, Anne Wood, Polly Waugh, Gwyneth Shanklin, Louise Wetzel, Bernice Hugh, Virginia Armentrout, Mary Louise King, Rosemary Darlington, Betty Palmer, Geraldine Terrell, Josephine Neal.

FLOWERS—Martha Aldridge, Mary Lege, Kathleen Jackson, Margie Burns, Lulu Bennett, Glenna Fuller, Lucille Brown, Hilda Burns, Lorraine Brown, Annetta Neal, Alice Gabbert, Edith Livesay, Stella Weekley, Virginia Shields, Romona Rupert, Eunice Sydenstricker, Ruth Cornwell.

EPISODE TWO

"The Red Man"

Although a favorite hunting ground for many roving tribes of Indians, so far as we know there were no permanent Indian villages here. We show a wandering band of Shawnees making their way through the Greenbrier Country. Led by their chief, the braves enter followed by the squaws and children and prepare to encamp for the night. Their primitive mode of living is portrayed and the scene is alive with the brilliant camp-fires, colorful teepees, the grave councils, the smoking of the peace pipe and their weird dances.

INDIANS

BRAVES—H. A. Hanst, Ernest Kerns, Mark Withrow, John Austin, A. E. Craft, Elmer Leuderdale, John Bobbitt, Tony Crane, A. L. Seldomridge, Lloyd Ott, D. C. Parkey, Black Hayes, Gene Conyers, William Johnson, Clayton Masters, Charles Houck, Clinton Parkey, Dexter Morris.

SQUAWS—Mrs. O. E. Coffman, Nell Crary, Ada Tuckwiller, Ethel Wiley, Willie Blake, Elizabeth Anderson, Carrie Craft, Dorothy Finley, Mrs. John Bobbitt, Mrs. S. G. Lowes, Mrs. Tony Crane, Mrs. J. W. Hershberger, Nettie McClintic, Mrs. T. F. James, Mrs. R. F. Hall, Mrs. J. S. Moore.

INDIAN CHILDREN—Frank Finley, J. Gary Clendenin, Jack Robinson, Leroy Hanna.

"Greenbrier On Parade"---Continued

EPISODE THREE

"Surveyors and an Argument"

First came the Frenchmen into this new and beautiful country and they were soon followed by the English. Of these, the first recorded visit was one made by Colonel Abraham Wood in 1654. Seventeen years later, Thomas Batts and Robert Fallar, representing the Hudson Bay Company made a trip here trying to get the fur trade from the French. But it was not until the next century—in 1751—that Andrew Lewis and his father John Lewis came to survey land for the Greenbrier Company. On this trip Andrew Lewis "blazed" the oak which still stands on the grounds of the General Lewis Hotel.

Here, they found Jacob Marlin and Steven Sewell living in a log hut, where Marlinton now stands. We depict the arrival of Andrew and John Lewis and their meeting with Sewell and Marlin. History tells us that between the latter two, religion was a delicate subject and was finally the cause of Sewell's leaving the log hut and making a home for himself in a sycamore tree where he lived before going to Mill Point and later to Big Sewell Mountain. We show the two men quarreling and Sewell's departure.

THE SURVEYORS—
Andrew Lewis ..... **James B. Stuart, Sr.**
John Lewis, his father ..... **L. L. Stuart, Sr.**

AN ARGUMENT—
Jacob Marlin ..... **J. E. Buckley**
Steven Sewell ..... **Calvin Price**

EPISODE FOUR

"White Settlers and Their Trouble with the Indians"

In the years between 1750 and 1763 many pioneers seeking new homes came to what is now Greenbrier County. Among these were James Burnsides, John Fulton, Archibald Clendenin, Jr., Frederick Sea, Felty Yoakum, Alexander Crockett and many others. They brought their families, household goods and livestock and set to work to build log cabins for themselves. It was not until the French and Indian wars that the savages troubled these pioneers. A band of Shawnees entered this area in 1763 and went to Frederick Sea's home, killing the men and taking the women prisoners. The next home they attacked was Archibald Clendenin's where between fifty and one hundred settlers had taken refuge. When the fray was over Greenbrier County "was without inhabitants," for those who survived were taken to the Indian towns beyond the Ohio.

We show the arrival of the pioneers and the subsequent massacres by the Indians.

CHIEF CORNSTALK ..... **William Higginbotham**

PIONEERS

FREDERICK SEA ..... **David Wetzel, Jr.**
ARCHIBALD CLENDENIN ..... **Gillian Clendennin**

WOMEN—Bessie Taylor, Anna Nicholas, Susie Christian, Evelyn Rowell, Sally Weldon, Mabel Stout, Myrtle McClung, Ada Robinson, Catherine Hanna, Ruth McKnight, Chlora Hume, Mrs. Frances Davis.

MEN—H. L. Walkup, J. W. Rapp, E. F. Beard, Wilfred Clingman, Ray Faulkner, Forest Mann, B. A. Rapp, Genel Hanna, Clarence Walton, A. H. Hanna, Geo. McKnight, Buck Walton.

CHILDREN—Allene Nicholas, Peggy Williams, Alen Taylor, Junior Christian, Jimmie Mann, Gerald Williams, Merle Robinson.

EPISODE FIVE

"The Revolutionary War"

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, here in Greenbrier patriotism ran high and every man who could, took up arms for his freedom.

General Andrew Lewis assembled an army on the Big Levels (Lewisburg). His purpose was to assist Lord Dunmore in attacking the Indians on the Ohio.

We depict a scene on the Big Levels in 1774; the assemblage of recruits, and their departure for Point Pleasant.

GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS ..... **S. P. Preston, Jr.**

SOLDIERS—W. E. Lowe, Guy Beard, Harry Painter, Lawrence Darnell, Earl Darnell, Dan McClung, T. W. Henry, Thomas Kirkpatrick, H. F. Zimmerman, R. A. Farrar, Marvin Via, Robert Watts.

Beni Kedem Patrol and Band, a Feature of the Celebration

"Greenbrier On Parade"---Continued

EPISODE SIX

"The Death of Chief Cornstalk"

In 1777 the Indians became very troublesome. Urged on by the British agents, Chief Cornstalk with Chief Red Hawk and another Indian visited Point Pleasant telling of the disposition of the Indians and though he himself was against joining with the British, the rest of the nation was determined to engage in the war for the British and he would therefore "have to run with the stream." Captain Arbuckle, hearing this, kept Cornstalk and the others as hostages hoping to keep the Shawnees from siding with the British. While the hostages were at Point Pleasant, two men (Hamilton and Gilmore) went out for deer, and Gilmore was killed by Indians concealed on the river bank.

Elinipsico, Cornstalk's son, had come to see his father the preceding day and in some manner the men at Point Pleasant reached the idea that he had brought the Indians,—though the boy denied it—and the cry went up to kill the hostage Indians at the Fort. Being informed that they were coming to kill him, Chief Cornstalk went to the door to meet them and they, giving him no chance, killed him instantly.

And so ended the life of a brave warrior who fought bravely for his country and his race, when duty—as he saw it—required.

CHIEF CORNSTALK.....William Higginbotham
CAPTAIN ARBUCKLE.....N. S. Arbuckle
CAPTAIN JOHN HALL.....Gus Persinger
ELINIPSICO, SON OF CHIEF CORNSTALK.....Joe Lemon
NONHELENA, INTERPRETER'S WIFE.....Jane Harris

EPISODE SEVEN

"Ballet of Beauty and Fertility"

An allegorical ballet. We see the corn and the wheat waving gently in the breeze. Suddenly, the rain comes—almost beating down the grain until the sun appears, spreading warmth and bringing a beautiful rainbow.

BALLET OF FERTILITY AND BEAUTY

RAINBOW GIRLS—Nell Ramsey, June Bivens, Maxine Nutter, Reva Williams, Mildred Walkup, Verna Campbell, Effie Grizzle, Ann West, Millie Lee, Frances Brammer, Helen Kinkaid, Betty Simpson, Euphene Richardson, Arlene Hume.

RAIN GIRLS—Jackie Burns, Maude Vance, Velma Vance, Beulah Flint, Beulah O'Dell, Twilla Gearhart, Frances Kane, Georgie Lee, Bernice Dickson, June Vance, Pete Martin, Opal Thomson.

CORN GIRLS—Dollie Shafer, Helen Legg, Blanche Greco, Virginia Judy, Audrey Sifflette, Jennie Westlake, Ruth Keith, Ruth Burns Azel Crum, Velma Quillen, Louise Ford.

WHEAT GIRLS—Marion McKenzie, Esther Marrs, Garnet Marrs Myrtle Brown, Erma Moore, Jaunita Penman, Virgina Dobbins Mallie Fain, Emma Lou Smith, Charlotte Folk, Jaunita Fain, Maxine Fain.

SUN BEAMS—Elizabeth Otey, Lucille Pomeroy, Alma Crookshank Margie Spitzer.

EPISODE EIGHT

"The Attack on Fort Donnally"

News of Cornstalk's death was a great blow to the Indians, who, mourning for their Chief, vowed to avenge his death They put in their appearance in the vicinity causing terror among the settlers. In the fall of 1778 they appeared at Point Pleasant demanding its surrender and when Captain McKee refused to meet their demands they collected the cattle around the area and proceeded up the Kanawha river toward the Greenbrier settlements. John Pryor and Phillip Hammond offered to risk their lives to save the people of Greenbrier and after being disguised as Indians by Chief Cornstalk's sister, passed the Indians and reached Fort Donnally in time to warn the settlers and Colonel Donnally. In spite of orders to the contrary, John Pritchet opened the door at daybreak and stepped out. The Indians, who had reached Donnally's the night before, shot him and ran into the yard and tried to force the door. The bravery of Phillip Hammond and Dick Pointer, a negro, saved the fort; for Pointer seized a musket charged with swan shot and fired among the Indians, not only killing several but awakening the others at the fort. We depict the arrival of Pryor and Hamilton at Fort Donnally and the attack by the Indians.

CORNSTALK'S SISTER.....Jane Harris
COL. DONNALLY.....Charles S. Donnally
JOHN PRYOR.....Stuart Creigh
PHILLIP HAMMOND.....James Preston, Jr.
JOHN PRITCHET.....Daniel L. McClu
DICK POINTER (Negro).....Mat Mill
COL. JOHN STUART.....Samuel Pri
COL. SAMUEL LEWIS.....Geo. P. Alderson,

EPISODE NINE

"Adoption of the Constitution by Virginia"

The adoption of the Federal Constitution was opposed by many leading men of Virginia, among them Patrick Henry. The vote from Greenbrier was the deciding factor. Captain George Clendenin and Colonel Stuart were elected delegates but were indifferent about going. Deciding the best way to collect a bill due them from the colony, they started on the long journey and arrived in time to vote and put Virginia in favor of the adoption. We show Clendenin and Stuart arriving at the convention and later collecting their bill of forty pounds from the Treasurer of Virginia.

PRESIDENT OF CONVENTION.....Roy E. Boone
CLERK.....Herbert Mays
PATRICK HENRY.....John Dotson
COL. JOHN STUART.....Samuel Price
CAPT. GEORGE CLENDENNIN.....Dr. C. F. McClintic

COLONIAL MEN—M. M. Casdorph, Cecil Wiseman, Bill Boone, W. Broome, O. K. Erwin, Roy E. Boone, William Lee, J. L. Mulli John Dodson, Herbert Mays, H. L. Van Sickler, Roy Heffner.

COLONIAL WOMEN—Zenda Reynolds, Norie Reist, Catherine C man, Lottie Helms, Lucille Rogers, Ethel Reynolds, Marg Ki Marjorie Lee, Mrs. Lucille Dixon, Mrs. Pauline Casdorph.

"Greenbrier On Parade"---Continued

EPISODE TEN

"The Tent Colony"

The Indians hunting here were attracted to the "Springs" used as a "salt lick" by the deer and elk. They noticed the peculiar odor and also its medicinal qualities. Soon the white men made the same discovery and a tent colony sprung up around the "Springs" which was the beginning of "Greenbrier and Cottages" which today is famous throughout the world. We show, first, the Indians around the "Springs" and then the arrival of several pioneers, among them a Mrs. Anderson, crippled with rheumatism.

INDIANS
PIONEERS
MRS. ANDERSON ..... Mrs. W. S. McFerrin

EPISODE ELEVEN

"The Kanawha Turnpike"

The County was badly in need of commercial roads and after several plans were proposed and abandoned, the $5,000,000 was subscribed necessary to secure the charter of the James River and Kanawha Company—and the successful prosecution of the great work ensued. This "important and convenient highway uniting the east and west is a noble monument of skill, enterprise and labor." The Kanawha Turnpike played a large part in making White Sulphur Springs the world renowned resort it has become.

Here came the leading men of the day, thirteen United States Presidents being among the distinguished guests.

During this episode we show the arrival of Robert E. Lee at White Sulphur Springs to spend a few days and a reception given in his honor at which the guests participated in the Virginia Reel.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE ..... **John Bowling**

OLD FASHIONED MEN—Charles Booth, Bill Perry, George White, Arthur Hoffstetter, Don Haines, Marshall Shanklin, A. M. Hippert, Jr., Carl Gunn, Deward Eckley, Pat King, Harry Gillespie, Paul O'Farrell, Hugh Crickenberger, Bill Lingo.

OLD FASHIONED WOMEN—Mary Frances East, Peggy Preston, Edith Hammer, Alene Hippert, Lorraine Parker, Margaret Crickenberger, Dora Easterly, Eloise King, Mrs. Harry Gillespie, Catherine Crickenberger, Hilda Shanklin, Ruby Nutty, Mrs. Oscar Bowling, Lois Curry.

EPISODE TWELVE

"The Railroad Comes to Greenbrier"

Realizing that railways would take the place of canals, the Board of Public Works of Virginia authorized the construction of the Covington and Ohio Railroad in 1855. But the War Between the States stopped further construction. In 1855 Collis P. Huntington formed the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company which resumed construction and completed the road in 1878.

We show the arrival of the first train in Greenbrier County and the citizens gathered for this all important event.

With the coming of the new century, old customs and old ways were supplanted by new ones. People felt the influence of new inventions. The "horseless carriage" chugging along at fifteen miles an hour was something at which to gape.

We show the changes in modes of transportation.

Collis P. Huntington ..... **George F. Parrish**

The Official Souvenir Coin

"Greenbrier On Parade"---Continued

EPISODE FOURTEEN

"Masque of Nations"

A mammoth spectacle symbolizing the spirit and growth of America. The Melting Pot, where people from all parts of the world are united in a Union one and inseparable—from the mightiest to the smallest—America.

FINALE

ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIANS, BELGIANS—Lucille Gibbs, Albertine Parkins, Kathleen Heffner, Nicka Soure, Ruth Huff, Ruth Bowyer, Imogene Reynolds, Hollie Ruth Perry, Annabelle Ballard, Helen Norvell, Helen Dolin, Myrtle Fetig, Virginia Viers, Dixie Tacy, Jean Kershner, Louise Brown, Mabel Alderman, LaVerne Brown, Robin Rupert, Ora Hinkle, Augusta Crum, Glena Plunkett, Betty Watts, Verna Lee Crookshanks, Reba Burns, Reva Mary Christie, Mary Frances Hayes, Helen Simmons, Norma Walkup, Virgie Taylor, Susanna Spears, Katherine Bennett.

DUTCH GIRLS—Edna Dych, Elizabeth Neel, Mary Helen Skaggs, Mary Hershberger, Mildred Farrar, Janet Piercy, Marjorie Erwin, Mildred Blake, Rosa Lou Stone, Jane Blake.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE—Florence Walton, Beatrice Wiseman, Virginia Simmons, Ernestine Mann, Annie Crane, Mary Christie Mann, Sarah Perry, Edna Kelleson, Vivian Johnstone, Vada Wolfenbarger, Madeline Doyle, Geraldine Taylor, Gladys Steele, Willa Lee McElwain, Ruth Beard, Edith Walton, Fayree Fuell, Frances Walton, Evilee Robertson.

IRISH GIRLS—Marcel Lett, Jane Gillelan, Laura Lena Lagg, Margaret Hershberger, Nancy Turner, Betty Campbell, Anna Jane Lewis, Choloner Hanst, Phyllis Livesay, Pam Moore, Mary Margaret Bobbitt, Alice Blake.

JACKIES—Gertrude Houchins, Dorothy Hutchinson, Margaret McCorkle, Mary Elizabeth Livesay, Josephine Burger, Annabelle Hershberger, Arrita Legg, Margaret Morris, Lucille Hinkle, Jane Van Stavern, Elizabeth Blake, Betty Sydenstricker, Betty Nelson, Margaret Johnston, Anna Bell McLaughlin, Anita Rogers, Mary Alice Ford, Martha Handley, Mary Cook Campbell, Anice King, Genevieve McGuire, Jacqueline Lett, Martha Ridgeway, Mary Frances Hunter, Desolee Hinkle, Lucille Alt, Dorcas Skaggs, Elizabeth Patton, Alice Graybell, Gladys Jackson, Nadine Livesay.

NATIONS GROUP—Jaunita McComb, Gladys McComb, Guella Lynch, Gale McComb, Ruth Hanna, Lillian White, Olga Alderman, Dorothy Reed, Alda Boswell, Ernestine Boswell, Alice Perry, Emma Foster, Alita Sively, Virginia Forren, Eva Jenkins, Dove Norvell, Grace Clark, Helen Hennessy, Anna Bowling, Vella Mandeville, Genevieve Malcom, Mildred Douglas, Doris Guyer, Mildred Kresnik, Nellie Scott, Edith Waller, Charlotte Ballard, Dorothy Beardsworth, Helen White.

U. S. A. GIRLS—Janet Anderson, Melba Hunt, Audrey Crum, Mabel Lee Neal, Vooky Vance, Ada McDermott, Iona Ray, Mary Jackson, Janice Warren, Hilda Sheppard, Betty Lee Wyatt, Sue Sailor, Billie Dove Nutter, Mary Katherine Shearl, Betty Ray, Roberta Ford, Gay Walker, Roberta Lillian Johnson, Christine Neal, Eugenia Benson, Opal Hinkle, Lois Brown, Julia Ann McGehee, Mary Frances Campbell, Betty Shawver, Anna Marie Honaker, Hazel O'Farrell, Betty O'Farrell, Sara Ann Clifford, Joan Herrington, Audrey Benson, Ruth Jackson, Louise Gilbert, Barbara Lee Burns, Ruth Evelyn Handley.

Kathleen Jones, Mary Ellen Warren, Mary Gabbert, Phyllis Lou Ray, Betty Lou Hanna, Mary Frances Hanna, Hazel Reed, Laura Kennedy, Eloise Walkup, Dorothy Ann Lepley, Emma Beard, Bernice Brown, Janice Brown, Sara Bowling, Imogene White, Nancy Bright, Lillian Brown, Frances Tuckwiller, Doris Neal, Frieda Jones, Hilda Wells, Jacquelline Flint, Marie Lynch, Nancy Zinc, Patty Reynolds, Alma Woodrum, Alice Carte, Fifi Soure, Mary Alice Young, Catherine Hartsook, Mary Elizabeth Lewis, Elta Reed, Patsy Hines, Kiki Perikles, Jaunita Woodhouse, Catherine Zimmerman.

Violet Rampsey, Mary Ruth Viers, Sara Lou Callison, Cleta Crane, Marie Williams, Jean Plunkett, Grace Turner, Margaret Boggs, Genevieve Boggs, Elizabeth Persinger, Jaunita Heaster, Dreama Taylor, Libby Skaggs, Peggy Stone, June Handley, Virginia Crum, Marlene Souder, Frances Hall, Wanda Simmons, Frances Christie, Betty Jane Baber, Mary Jane Spencer, Isadora Kyer, Charlotte Corron, Bonnie Lee Bartin, Katie Hobbs, Louise Dixon, Margaret Sockley, Patty Jackson, Evelyn Dean, Joan White, Natalie Ballard, Glenavie Martin, Evelyn MacKyer, Mary Fay Myers, Marie White, Agnes Huddleston.

RECREATION AND VACATION

(Continued from Page 30)

ica was formed at White Sulphur Springs in 1884, and the members were Russell W. Montague, George Grant, Alexander E. McLeod, Robert McIntosh McLeod, and Lionel Tarrin. The man who likes to play finds the opportunity, while the man who likes to watch may see world famous players in action.

Trout fishing intrigues the angler in season. Black bass and pike are taken from the Greenbrier and its tributaries.

Hiking, swimming, picnicking—these forms of enjoyable outdoor recreation also have their devotees. Nature has admirably fitted this section for those who like to enjoy their scenery from horseback or by walking to some vantage point.

As for picnics, they have been popular since the days when a president of the United States, with nearly a hundred others, including the secretary of war, ate on the banks of the Greenbrier. Caldwell's Tavern, beside the ancient Covered Bridge which is no more, was the favorite picnic site.

Hotel facilities in the county are adequate. Many beautiful summer homes are located here.

There are two camps for boys, Camp Shaw-Mi-Del-Eca, off the Midland Trail at Caldwell, and Camp Greenbrier, at Alderson, in Greenbrier County. Camp Allegheny, for girls, is located near Caldwell. Camp Ann Bailey is the well known camp for Girl Scouts, not far from Lewisburg. Many advantageously located private camps are situated on the Greenbrier River.

Joseph Basile, Conductor, Madison Square Garden Band.

Loren R. Johnston

Col. H. B. Moore

W. L. Tabscott

C. E. Boone

H. L. Van Sickler

J. B. Sydenstricker

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—The Editor.

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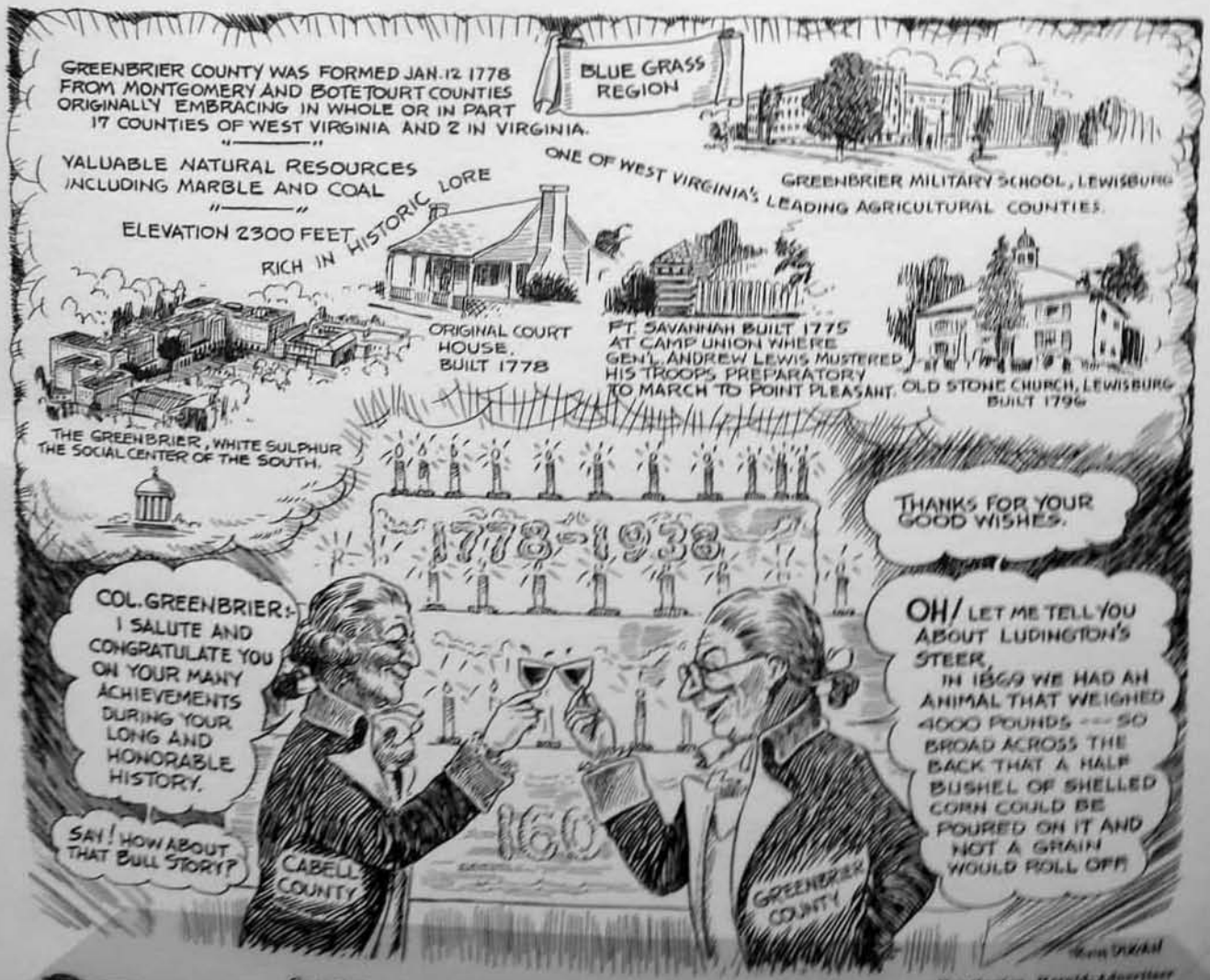

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